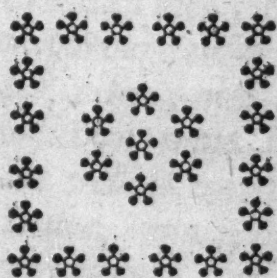


The GREEK
GRAMMAR
CONSTRUED

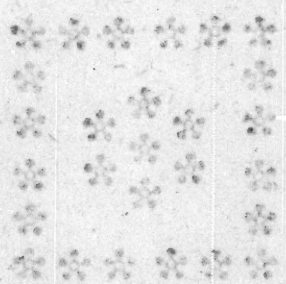
For the USE of
Young Beginners.



L O N D O N :

Printed for *Tho. Newborough* at the *Golden Ball* in *S. Paul's Church-yard*; and Sold by *Ralph Watſon* at *Bury St. Edmunds* in *Suffolk.* 1706.

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GRAMMAR
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L O N D O N :
Printed for Tho. Newberry at the Golden
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by Ralph Manly at Bay St. Edmunds in
Suffolk. 1706.

1102
RICHARDO COLMAN

De Aulâ

BRENT-ELIENSI

In Comitatu SUFFOLCIÆ Generoso,

Literarum Fautori optimo.

QUOD Tuis hoc sub Auspiciis in lucem prodit
Opusculum, & quod Tibi (Vir admodum
Colende) prima Græcæ Linguae elementa
eaque Anglicè reddita dico voveoque, non indignè
feras aut quod parvum est averseris velim; non
enim rem adeo vilem, neq; Patrocinium Tibi
commendo prorsus contemnendum, primo licet in-
tuitu parvi aut nullius momenti esse videatur;
suum tamen Dulce, suumq; habet Utile, & non
solum humilem nostrum Ludum-literarium, sed
omnes ubicunq; fructum non minimum exinde per-
cepturos esse, mihi persuasum habeo. Tuo autem
in Rempublicam nostram literariam motus Amo-
re, quantum in me est, Provinciam meam quoq;
ornare adnitor. Quanto animi studio, quam
assiduo Conatu Surgentem ad summum perducere
laboravit optimus ille Patruus Tuus Edvardus
Colman,

9/70

Colman, omnibus plus satis innotescit: verum
heu! quam pœnè Mors inopina omnium spem fe-
sellerat. Auxii omnes ruinam metuimus, cum
Tu largâ & munificâ (quod Tui proprium est)
manu labantem sustinueris & in æternum firma-
sti: Talis in Defunctum Pietas Tua, Tuus in
me Favor, Tua in publicum fuit Benignitas.
Plurima quæ possim dicere in promptu sunt, non
autem Quales habuisti Parentes, Aui sui Deli-
cias Alterum, Alteram adhuc vivam & Gene-
ris sui Decus & Ornamentum; Patrum qua-
lem Legum peritissimum Tuiq; Amantissimum
amisti; Conjugio quam Pio, quam Doctis Fra-
tribus iisque Fraterrimis frueris; quibus deniq;
Animi Dotibus Ipse ornatus nitescis, Non (in-
quam) enumero, ne Modestia Tua parum consu-
luisse videar. Hoc tamen libere fari liceat, neq;
ingratum me (suerint quæcunq;) dixerit Posse-
ritas; Quod hic vivo, & placere studeo, &
munus mihi commissum pro virili tueor, Tibi
acceptum refero. Merito igitur quodcunq; meis
à laboribus profluxerit, Tuum omnino Tuum
est, & si candore noto operi huic favere digne-
ris; Aliud majus Tuoq; dignius Patrocinio in
publicum proferatur. Hoc interim ut diu vivas,
diuq; placide feliciter & curarum expers Dies be-
nè semper agendo transigas, Deum optimum maxi-
mum orat & impensè precatur

Tui observantissimus,

MATTHÆUS DRIFT.

Græcorum Literæ, The Greek Letters.

Figura, Their Figure.	Nomen, Their Name.	Potestas, Their Power.
A α	άλφα	Alpha a
B β	βῆτα	Beta v
Γ γ	γάμμα	Gamma g
Δ δ	δέλτα	Delta d
E ε	ε ψιλόν	E psilon e breve short e
Z ζ	ζῆτα	Zeta z
H η	ἥτα	Eta e longum long e
Θ θ	θῆτα	Theta th
I ι	ιώτα	Iota i
K κ	κάππα	Kappa k c
Λ λ	λάμβδα	Lambda l
M μ	μῦ	My m
N ν	νῦ	Ny n
Ξ ξ	ξί	Xi x
O ο	ο μικρόν	O micron o parvum little o
Π π	πί	Pi p
Ρ ρ	ῥῶ	Rho r
Σ σ	σίγμα	Sigma f
Τ τ	ταῦ	Tau t
Υ υ	υ ψιλόν	Y psilon u
Φ φ	φί	Phi ph
Χ χ	χί	Chi ch
Ψ ψ	ψί	Psi ps
Ω ω	ω μέγα	O mega O magnum great O

Septem seven ex literis of the Letters sunt are Vocales

Φωνήεντα Vowels, α, ε, η, ι, ο, υ, ω.

Reliquæ septendecem the other seventgen sunt are Con-

sonantes σύμφωνα Consonants.

Divisio the Division Vocalium of the Vowels.

Vocales (1) longæ μακρὰ, the long Vowels, are η, ω.

Vocales breves βραχέα, the short Vowels, are ε, ο.

Vocales Ancipites ἀμφίβολα, the doubtful Vowels, are α, ι, υ.

Vocales (2) mutabiles μεταβλητὰ, the mutable Vowels, are α, ε, ο.

Vocales immutabiles ἀμετέβολα, the immutable Vowels, are η, ι, υ, ω.

Vocales Præpositivæ προτακτικὰ, the (3) Præpositive Vowels, are α, ε, η, ο, ω.

Vocales Subjunctivæ υποτακτικὰ, the (4) Subjunctive Vowels, are ι, υ.

Diphthongi propriæ κύεαι, the proper Diphthongs, are αι, αυ, ει, ευ, οι, υι.

Diphthongi impropriæ κατὰχρηστικαί, the improper Diphthongs, are α, η, ω, ηυ, υ, ωυ.

Diphthongi (5) mutabiles, the mutable Diphthongs, are αι, αυ, οι.

Diphthongi immutabiles, the immutable Diphthongs, are ει, ευ, υι.

Divisio the Division Consonantium of the Consonants.

Consonantes the Consonants sunt duplices are (6) double; Mutæ ἄφωνα Mutes & and Semivocales ἡμίφωνα Half-Vowels. Mutæ Mutes dividuntur are divided

(1) This first Division of the Vowels into long and short, and doubtful, relates to the Quantity of them in making Verses. (2) The second Division of Vowels into mutable and immutable, relates to the Augments of Verbs. (3) Or, the Vowels which in making Diphthongs are to be set first. (4) Or, the Vowels which in making Diphthongs are to be set last. (5) The Division also of the Diphthongs into mutable and immutable, relates to the Augment of Verbs. (6) Or, of two sorts.

in Tenues ψ, λ, α into (7) Lenēs, as π, κ, τ ; in Medi-
as μ, ϵ, σ into (8) Middles, as β, γ, δ ; in Aspiratas
 $\sigma, \sigma, \epsilon, \alpha$ into (9) Aspirates, as ϕ, χ, θ .

Antistoicha, id est that is, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \pi, \beta, \phi, \\ \kappa, \gamma, \chi, \\ \tau, \delta, \theta. \end{array} \right.$
opposita earum their Opposites

Semivocales Half-Vowels sunt are vel either (10)
duplices $\sigma, \pi, \lambda, \alpha$ double, as ζ, ξ, ψ ; Liquidæ Liquids
vel or (11) Immutabiles $\alpha, \mu, \epsilon, \sigma, \epsilon, \alpha$ Immutables, $\lambda, \mu,$
 ν, ρ : σ the Letter σ est is Litera a Letter suæ potesta-
tis of it's own power.

Accentus the Accents.

Accentus $\omega, \epsilon, \sigma, \omega, \delta, \iota, \alpha$ the Accents sunt tres are three;
Acutus $\acute{\omega}, \acute{\epsilon}, \acute{\iota}, \acute{\alpha}$ (') an Acute, Gravis $\grave{\omega}, \grave{\epsilon}, \grave{\iota}, \grave{\alpha}$ (') a Grave,
Circumflexus $\circ\acute{\omega}, \circ\acute{\epsilon}, \circ\acute{\iota}, \circ\acute{\alpha}$ (~) a Circumflex. Acutus
an Acute habet locum has it's place in ultimâ Syllabâ in
the last Syllable, penultimâ in the last but one, & and
antepenultimâ in the last Syllable but two: Circumfle-
xus a Circumflex in ultimâ in the last Syllable, & and
penultimâ in the last Syllable but one; Gravis a Grave
signatur is marked tantum only in ultimâ in the last
Syllable, sed but intelligitur is understood in omni Syl-
labâ in every Syllable, in quâ wherein nullus est Accen-
tus there is no Accent.

Omnis Acutus every Acute finalis in the last Syllable
of a Word vertitur is turn'd in Gravem into a Grave in
contextu in the middle orationis of a sentence, præter
except η, ς Who interrogativum the Interrogative.

(7) Lenēs, or such as have a soft Pronunciation. (8) Middles,
or such as have a middle Nature between Lenēs and Aspirates.
(9) Aspirates, or such as are of a rough Pronunciation. (10)
Double, so call'd because ζ is made up of δ, σ , ξ is made of κ, σ , ψ is
made of π, σ . (11) Immutables, so call'd because in the Future
Tense they are not chang'd, but remain as in the Present Tense.

Spiritus πνεύμα the Spirits duo sunt are two, Lenis ψιλόν a mild (˘) or soft Spirit, Asper δαπν a rough Spirit (˘).

Omnis dictio every Word incipiens beginning à Vocali with a Vowel vel or Diphthongo a Diphthong, accipit takes Spiritum tenuem a soft Spirit, vel or asperum a rough Spirit in principio in the beginning. Omnes dictiones all Words incipientes beginning ab υ with υ vel ε or ε, aspirantur are mark'd with a rough Spirit; sed but si if ε the Letter ε geminatur is doubled in medio in the middle of a Word, prius the first levigatur is mark'd with a soft Spirit, alterum the other aspiratur is mark'd with a rough Spirit; ut as ἐππῶς vale, farewell.

Apostrophe an Apostrophe est is nota a mark Vocalis of a Vowel rejectæ cast away ob Vocalem by reason of a Vowel sequentem following, ad hunc modum writ after this manner [˘].

Vocales these Vowels α, ε, ι, ο, Diphthongi these Diphthongs αι, οι reijciuntur are cast away per Apostrophem by an Apostrophe; ut as καὶ αὐτὴν pro for καὶ αὐτὴν, according to him. Si if sequens Vocalis the following Vowel aspiretur be mark'd with a rough Spirit, tenuis the soft Consonant præcedens going before mutatur is chang'd in aspiratam into a rough Consonant; ut as ἀπ' ἡμῶν pro for ἀπὸ ἡμῶν, from us.

Octo sunt partes there are eight parts Orationis of Speech.

Articulus ἄρθρον an Article. Nomen ὄνομα a Noun. Pronomen ἀντωνυμία a Pronoun. Verbum ῥήμα a Verb. Participium μετοχή a Participle. Adverbium ὀπίρρημα an Adverb. Conjunctio σύνδεσμος a Conjunction. Præpositio πρὸςθεσις a Preposition.

Numeri ἀριθμοὶ the Numbers tres are three: Singularis ἑνικός the Singular Number. Dualis δυνικός the Dual Number. Pluralis πλὴθυντικός the Plural Number.

Casus

Casus *πίσεις* the Cases sunt quinque are five : Nominativus *ὀρθή* the Nominative Case. Genitivus *γενική* the Genitive Case. Dativus *δτική* the Dative Case. Accusativus *αἰτιατική* the Accusative Case. Vocativus *κλητική* the Vocative Case.

Genera the Genders sunt are tria three : Masculinum *ἀρσενικόν* the Masculine Gender. Fœminium *θηλυκόν* the Fœminine Gender. Neutrum *ἰδιότερον* the Neuter Gender.

Articulus an Article.

Articulus est duplex there are two Articles. Præpositivus *ὁριστικός* the (1) Præpositive Article, ut *as* ὁ, ἡ, τὸ, hic, hæc, hoc, a, an, or the. Subjunctivus *ὑποτακτικός*, the (2) Subjunctive Article, ut *as* ὅς, ἥ, ὅ, qui, quæ, quod, who, that, or which.

Sic *so* ὅστις ἥτις ὅτι *whosoever*, & *and* ὅσπερ ἥπερ ὅπερ *who*.

Declinationes *κλίσεις* the Declensions sunt decem are ten, quinque five Nominum simplicium of the simple Nouns, quinque five Nominum contractorum of the contracted Nouns.

Quatuor priores Declinationes the four first Declensions simplicium of the simple Nouns sunt are parisyllabica of equal Syllables, non crescentes not encreasing Genitivo in the Genitive Case : Quinta vero but the fifth est is imparisyllabica of unequal Syllables, id est that is crescens encreasing Genitivo in the Genitive Case, ex quâ from which omnes Declinationes all the Declensions contractorum of the Nouns contracts oriuntur arise.

Declinatio prima the first Declension.

Declinatio prima the first Declension habet hath duas Terminationes two Terminations *as* & *ns*, *as* and *ns*, ge-

(1) The Præpositive Article, or the Article which in declining a Noun, or in a Sentence is set before a Noun. (2) The Subjunctive Article, or the Article which in a Sentence is put after a Noun.

neris

neris masculini of the Masculine Gender tantum only, ut
as ὁ Αἰνείας *Aeneas* the Son of Anchises and *Venus*, ὁ Χρύ-
ους *Chryses* the Priest of *Apollo*, sed but ὁ κ' ἢ λυσὶς la-
tro a Robber communis generis of the Common of two
 Gender, ut *as* aliqui volunt some will have it.

De Genitivo of the Genitive Case.

*Omnis Genitivus pluralis every Genitive Case of the
 Plural Number perpetuo always definit in oy ends
 in oy.*

*Autem but in primâ & secundâ Declinatione in the
 first and second Declension circumflectitur it is circum-
 flex'd semper always in ultimâ in the last Syllable.*

De Dativo of the Dative Case.

*Dativus singularis the Dative Case singular in qua-
 tuor primis Declinationibus in the four first Declensions
 habet, hath the Letter, semper always subscriptum
 underwritten, scilicet to wit α, η, ω, punctulo with a
 Point subiecto put under them.*

*Quædam Nomina some Nouns in as ending in as, de-
 clinata declin'd Doricè according to the Doricks, for-
 mant make Genitivum their Genitive Case in α in α,
 ut as ὁ Θωμάς τῷ Θωμᾷ Thomas.*

De Vocativo of the Vocative Case.

*Atticè according to the Atticks Vocativus the Voca-
 tive Case semper always idem est is the same cum No-
 minativo with the Nominative Case, & and Poeticè by
 the Poets usurpatur is us'd sæpè oftentimes pro Nomi-
 nativo for the Nominative Case.*

*Nomina Nouns in τῷς ending in τῷς ut as μνηστής con-
 siliarius a Counsellor, Gentilia the Names of a Nation or
 People ut as Σκυῶν Scythia a Scythian, Poetica Poetical
 Words*

Words in *πης* ending in *πης*, ut *αὐκωπης* impudens an impudent Fellow. Composita Nouns compounded & of *πωλῶ* vendo to sell, *μετρώ* metior to measure, *τρίβω* tero to wear, formant make Vocativum the Vocative Case in *α* brevi in *α* short, ut *ὦ μνῆσις* α O Counsellor, *ὦ Σκύθα* O Scythian.

Secunda Declinatio the second Declension complectitur hath duas Terminaciones two Terminations *α* & *η* *α* and *η* generis fœminini of the fœminine Gender, ut *ἡ μῦσα* musa a song, *ἡ τιμὴ* honos honour.

Finite in *α*, *δα*, *εα* Nouns ending in *α*, *δα*, *εα* & and *α* purum *α* pure faciunt make Genitivum the Genitive Case in *ας* in *ας*, & and Dativum in *α* the Dative in *α*, sic so also do *Ἀθηνᾶ* Minerva the Goddess of Wisdom; *Ναυσικᾶ* Nausica the Daughter of Alcinous; *μνᾶ* mina a pound contracta contracted ex *Ἀθηνᾶα*, *Ναυσικᾶα*, *μνᾶα* of *Ἀθηνᾶα*, *Ναυσικᾶα*, *μνᾶα*.

A dicitur *α* is said to be purum (1) pure cum when Vocalis a Vowel vel or Diphthongus a Diphthong præcedit *α* goes before *α*.

Quædam Nomina some Nouns secundæ Declinationis of the second Declension patiuntur suffer Metaplasmm *α* (2) Metaplasmm in Dativo in the Dative Case, & and Accusativo singulari in the Accusative Case of the singular Number, ut *αὐτῇ* pro for *αὐτῇ* robori strength; & and plurima very many augentur are increased Syllabis *φι* & *φιν* with the Syllables *φι* and *φιν*, ut *θύρα* janua a Gate *θύρῃ*.

Tertia Declinatio the third Declension continet has duas Terminaciones two Terminations *ος* & *ον*, *ος* and *ον*; *ος* Masculini *ος* of the Masculine, Fœminini of the Fœminine, & and Communis of the Common of two Gender, & *ον* and *ον* Neutrius of the Neuter Gender: ut *ὁ λό-*

(1) That is called *α* pure, when *α* alone, without the Addition of another Letter, makes a Syllable. (2) Metaplasmm, is a Change of Letters.

ῥος sermo a Word or Speech, τὸ ξύλον lignum, Wood.

Nomina Nouns contracta contracted ὁλοπαῖν through all Cases tertix Declinationis of the third Declension.

Dativus & Accusativus singulares the Dative and Accusative Cases of the singular Number, & and Dativus pluralis the Dative Case of the plural Number mutantur are chang'd per Metaplasium by a Metaplasms, ut as παρθένι pro for παρθένω a Virgin, ἀστέρι pro for ἀστέρι Stars, σαββάσι pro for σαββάτοις Sabbaths. Pauca some few patiuntur suffer Apocopen an (1) Apocope, ut as ἑρι pro for ἑριον Iaria Wool: & and nonnullis to some φι & φιν the Syllables φι and φιν adjungitur are join'd, ut as στρατι pro for στρατοῖς exercitus, to or for Armies.

Quarta Declinatio the fourth Declension Atticorum propria proper to the Atticks, habet hath duas Terminaciones two Terminations, ωs & ων, ωs and ων. Masculini of the Masculine, Fœminini of the Fœminine, & and Communis of the Common of two Gender, & ων and ων Neutrius of the Neuter Gender; ut as ὁ Μενέλαος Menelaus the Son of Atreus; τὸ ἐυχρῶν fertile fruitful.

Quinque Nomina five Nouns hujus Declinationis of this Declension formant form Accusativum the Accusative Case in ω in ω, ut as ἄθως, ἄθω Atho mons the Mountain Athos; ἑως ἑω Aurora the Morn; κέως κέω Ceos Insula the Island Ceos; κὼς κὼ Cos Insula the Island Cos; λαγὼς λαγὼ lepus a Hare.

Veteres Attici the ancient Atticks removerunt remov'd v finalem the last Letter v ex Accusativo from the Accusative Case, ut as ἀγῆω pro for ἀγῆων ever young. Τὸ χρεὼς debitum a Debt unicum est nomen is the only Noun hujus Declinationis of this Declension in ωs ending in ωs Neutrius generis of the Neuter Gender.

Quinta Declinatio the fifth Declension imparisyllabica encreasing in the Genitive Case habet hath novem

(1) Apocope, is the cutting off of a Letter or Syllable at the End of a Word.

Terminationes nine Terminations; quatuor Vocales four Vowels, α, ι, υ, ω; & and quinque Consonantes five Consonants, ν, ς, σ, ξ, τ; vero but comprehendit it comprehends Genera omnia all Genders.

Accusativus the Accusative Case definit in α ends in α.

Gravitona (1) Gravitones in ις & υς ending in ις and υς, pura (2) pure in Genitivo in the Genitive Case, accipiuntur are excepted, quæ which formant form Accusativum the Accusative Case in ιν & υν in ιν and υν, ut ας ὁ ὄφις serpens a Serpent τὸ ὄφιν; ὁ βότρυς racemus a Bunch of Grapes τὸν βότρυ.

Gravitona Gravitones in ις & υς ending in ις & υς declinata declin'd non pure not (3) purely in the Genitive Case, retinent keep utramque Terminationem both Terminations α & ν, α and ν, ut ας ἡ εἰς contentio strife, τὴν εἰς & and εἰν, ὁ ξένος advena a Stranger, τὸν ξένον & and ξένον.

Nomina Nouns in ας & υς ending in ας and υς formant form Accusativum their Accusative Case in αν & υν in αν and υν, ut ας γῆρας anus an old Woman γῆραν, βὺς bos an Ox βύν, Poeticè after the manner of the Poets βόα. Sed but πὺς pes a foot hath ποδα, & and ὀδὺς dens a Tooth ὀδόντα.

Vocativus the Vocative Case similis est is like Nominativo the Nominative Case.

Quæ Nouns which declinantur are declined, per ντος in ντος in Genitivo in the Genitive Case excipiuntur are excepted, & and Adjectiva Adjectives in νν & εις ending in νν and εις, enim for formant they form Vocativum their Vocative Case in εν in εν, ut ας ὁ κὶ ἡ τίς, & τίς tenet tender, ὁ χαῖς gracious, ὁ χαῖς, & and ὦ χαῖς.

(1) Gravitones, or Nouns which have a Grave Accent on the last Syllable, but not mark'd. (2) That have a Vowel before the Termination of the Genitive Case: or, (3) That have a Consonant.

Gravitona Gravitones in η ending in η, formant form Vocativum their Vocative Case in εη in εη, ut ας η μήτηρ mater a Mother ὦ μήτηρ; & and quatuor Acutitona four (1) Acutitones, ὁ πατήρ pater a Father, ὁ δαδὲς levir a Husband's Brother, ἄνθρωπος vir a Man, σωτήρ Salvator a Saviour, ὦ πατέρες, δάδες, ἄνδρες, σωτῆρες.

Nomina Nouns in ες & ες ending in ες and ες abjiciunt σ cast σ away, ut ας βασιλεὺς rex a King ὦ βασιλεῦ; præter except ὦς pes a foot ὦ ὦς; & and ὁδὺς dens a Tooth ὦ ὁδὺς; ad differentiam to distinguish them from ὦ ubi where, & and ὁδὺς obiter by chance.

Gravitona Gravitones in ις & υς ending in ις and υς formant make Vocativum the Vocative Case in ι & υ in ι and υ, ut ας βότρυς botrus a bunch of Grapes ὦ βότρυ; ὄφις serpens a Serpent ὦ ὄφι; & and παῖς ὦ παῖ puer a Boy. Excipe except Salamis an Isle in the Ægean Sea.

Quædam some Nouns polysyllaba of many Syllables Composita Compounds in ων ending in ων formant make Vocativum the Vocative Case in ον in ον, ut ας Ἀγαμέμνων ὦ Ἀγαμέμνον Agamemnon.

De Dativo plurali of the Dative Case plural.

Dativus pluralis the Dative Case of the Plural Number formatur is form'd vel either à Dativo singulari of the Dative Case of the Singular Number, assumendo by taking σ ante ι, σ before ι, & and abjiciendo by casting away δ, θ, ν, τ, vel or à Nominativo singulari from the Nominative Case of the Singular Number, addendo, by adding ι in Nominibus in Nouns exeuntibus in ξ, λ, ending in ξ and λ, vel or Diphthongo in a Diphthong, ut ας Ἄραξ Arabs an Arabian Ἀραξ, βασιλεὺς rex a King βασιλεῦσι, κόραξ corvus a Crow κόραξι.

Cum when penultima the last syllable but one Dativi singularis of the Dative Case of the Singular Number fit

(1) Acutitones, or Words which have an Acute on the last.

is longa long positione by Position, fit it is made longa long in Dativo plurali in the Dative Case of the Plural Number addendo, by adding, post after ε, & υ and υ post after ο, ut as πένν the Dative Case singular of the Participle πένν putting, λέων the Dative Case of λέων a Lyon λέων.

Nomina Nouns quæ which patiuntur undergo Syncope a Syncope, formant make Dativum pluralem the Dative Case of the Plural Number in ασι in ασι, ut as πατὴρ πατράσι a Father. Sed but in Accusativo singulari in the Accusative Case of the Singular Number πατέρα & and μητέρα tantum only leguntur are read, quia because πατέρα significat πατέρα signifies patriam a Country, & and μητέρα significat μητέρα signifies matrem a Womb.

Dativus Poeticus the Poetical Dative Case formatur is formed à Genitivo singulari from the Genitive Case of the Singular Number mutando os by changing os in εσι vel εσι into εσι or εσι, ut as ἥρω the Genitive Case of ἥρω a Hero, ἥρώεσι; ἔπος, ἑπώεσι verbum a Word.

Syllaba φι vel φιν the Syllable φι or φιν additur is added quibusdam Neutris to some Neuters hujus Declinationis of this Declension in os ending in os, ut as στήθος στήθεσφι, μελεδών cura care μελεδονόφι. Suntque and they are indeclinabilia undeclinable.

Apocope etiam an Apocope also accidit happens in omnibus Casibus singularibus in all the Cases of the Singular Number in hac Declinatione in this Declension, ut as in Nominativo in the Nominative Case, τὸ σκέπα pro for σκέπασμα regmen a Covering. In Genitivo in the Genitive Case τῷ Αἰάν pro for Αἰάν the Ajax. In Dativo in the Dative Case τῇ δαί pro for δαί pugna a Fight; ὧδαί pro for ὧδαίτις uxor a Wife; ἰδῶ pro for ἰδῶτι sudori Sweat. In Accusativo in the Accusative Case τὸ Ἀπόλλω pro for Ἀπόλλων Apollo; ἰδῶ pro for ἰδῶτα sudorem Sweat. In Vocativo in the Vocative Case ὦ Λαοδία pro for

Λαοδάμαν Laodamas; Αἶα pro for Αἶαν Ajax.

N the Letter *y* additur is added Nominibus to Nouns & and Verbis to Verbs desinentibus ending in *i* vel *e* in *i* or *e*, si if Vocalis a Vowel vel or Diphthongus a Diphthong sequatur follows; ut as * λέγουσιν ἐμείνοις to those Lyons; † τύπτουσιν ἐμείνον they beat him, ‡ ἐτύπεν αὐτὸν he beat him.

Ut as Terminations the Terminations Nominativi of the Nominative Case variæ sunt are various, ita etiam so also sunt there are variæ Vocales divers Vowels & and Consonantes Consonants ante os before os the Termination of the Genitive Case, quæ which hic subjiçuntur are here subjoined.

Quinque Declinationes the five Declensions Nominum contractorum of the Contracted Nouns.

Declinationes the Declensions Nominum contractorum of the contracted Nouns, oriuntur arise è quinta from the fifth Declension simplicium of the simple Nouns.

Appellantur they are called Nomina contracta contracted Nouns quia because in illis in them duæ syllabæ two Syllables contrahuntur are contracted in unam into one, vei either Synæresi by Syneresis, quæ fit which is done cum when duæ Vocales two Vowels ita coeunt in unum are so made one, ut that ambæ both servantur are kept, ut as τειχεῖ τειχὺς a Wall; vel or Crasi by a Crasis, cum when utraque Vocalis both Vowels vel altera or one mutetur is changed; ut as τειχεα τεῖχιν Walls.

Prima Declinatio the first Declension contractorum of the contracted Nouns, continet contains tres Terminations three Terminations in *us* Masculini in *us* of the

y is added to * λέγουσιν, † τύπτουσιν, and ‡ ἐτύπεν, because the Word following begins with a Vowel; and would have been, if they had begun with a Diphthong.

Masculine Gender, Fœminini of the Fœminine, & and Communis of the Common of Two Gender, ut as ὁ Δημοσθένης Demosthenes, ἡ τριῆρης triremis a Ship of three Banks of Oars, ὁ καὶ ἡ ἀληθὺς verus true; in es & os Neutrius in es and os of the Neuter Gender, ut as τὸ μέλος membrum a Member, τὸ ἀληθές verum the truth.

Regula a Rule.

Nomina propria proper Names hujus Declinationis of this Declension, & composita and Nouns compounded ab ἔτος of ἔτος a Year in quibusdam casibus in some cases inflectuntur are declin'd parasyllabiè with (1) equal Syllables, ut as, ὁ Ἀριστοφάνης. ἢ Ἀριστοφάνῳ Aristophanes an Athenian Comedian, ὁ ἑπταετής, τὸς ἑπταέτας one seven Years old.

Nomina Nouns quæ which desinunt end in us purum in us pure, contrahuntur are contracted Atticè after the manner of the Atticks in Accusativo in the Accusative Case in α in α, ut as ὁ καὶ ἡ εὐφύης ingeniosus ingenious, ἢ καὶ ἢ εὐφύα εὐφύα Accusativo in the Accusative Case.

Secunda Declinatio the second Declension.

Secunda Declinatio the second Declension habet hath duas Terminaciones two Terminations, 1^a Masculini 1^a of the Masculine & and Fœminini Generis of the Fœminine Gender, ut as ὁ ὄφις serpens a Serpent, ἡ πόλις civitas a City; & and 1^a Neutrius 1^a of the Neuter Gender, ut as τὸ σινάπι Sinapi Mustard-seed.

Regula a Rule.

Casus Attici the Attic Cases habent have Accentum their Accent in Antepenultimâ in the last Syllable but two, quamvis altho' ultima the last Syllable sit longa be long.

(1) Not increasing in those Cases.

Tertia Declinatio the third Declension.

Tertia Declinatio the third Declension habet *hath* tres Terminationes (1) in *eus* cum Diphthongo in *eus* with a Diphthong, ut *as* ὁ βασιλεὺς rex a King, in *us* sine Diphthongo in *us* without a Diphthong, ut *as* ὁ πέλεκυς securis a Hatchet, Masculini of the Masculine Gender; & in *u* and in *u* Neutrius of the Neuter Gender, *as* τὸ ἄστυ urbs a City.

Quarto Declinatio the fourth Declension.

Quarta Declinatio the fourth Declension habet *hath* duas Terminationes two Terminations, *as* & *ω*, *as* and *ω* Generis Fœminini of the Feminine Gender tantum only; ut *as* ἡ Ἀθήνη Latona the Mother of Apollo and Diana, ἡ αἰδώς verecundia Modesty or Bashfulness.

Numerus singularis the singular Number tantum only contrahitur is contracted in hac Declinatione in this Declension: Numerus Dualis the Dual Number, & and Pluralis the Plural, sequuntur follow formam the form tertie Declinationis of the third Declension simplicium of the simple Nouns.

Vocativus singularis the Vocative Case of the singular Number similis est is like Dativo the Dative Case qui which definit in *oi* ends in *oi*.

Quinta Declinatio the fifth Declension.

Quinta Declinatio the fifth Declension complectitur contains duas Terminationes (2) two Terminations, *as* purum & *egs*, *as* and *egs* pure Generis Neutrius of the

(1) This is to correct the Mistake of the common Grammar, which makes but one Termination in this Declension. (2) Or rather but one Termination in *as*.

Neuter Gender; ut *as* τὸ κρέας caro *Flesh*, τὸ κίεα cornu *a Horn*.

Contractio the *Contraction* fit is made tollendo τ by taking away τ, ut *as* κίεα, κίεα]Θ, κίεαΘ, *a Horn*.

Nomina anomala Irregular Nouns.

Nomina Anomala the *irregular Nouns* quæ which contrahuntur are *contracted*, sunt are vel either ὁλοπαθῆ, quæ contrahuntur *those which are contracted* in omnibus in *all Cases*, ut *as* primò in the first place νόΘ, νῆς mens the *mind*; ῥόΘ, ῥῆς fluxus *a flowing*; πλόΘ, πλῆς navigatio *a sailing*; ἀπλόΘ, ἀπλῆς simplex *simple*; διπλόΘ, διπλῆς duplex *double*, σάος salvus *safe* Atticè after the manner of the *Attics*, σῶς & σῶν Accusativo in the *Accusative Case*.

Secundò secondly, χρυσῆς aureus *golden*; ἀργυρῆς argenteus *silver'd*; χαλκῆς æreus *brazen*; à Nominibus in εΘ from Nouns ending in εΘ.

Tertiò thirdly, Σιμόεις, Σιμῆς, Σιμόεν]Θ, Σιμῆν]Θ Simois *a River near Troy*; πλαχόεις, πλακῆς, πλακόεν]Θ, πλακῆν]Θ *placenta a Cake*.

Quartò fourthly, ὁ πμῆς, πμῆν]Θ, à πμῆεις honoratus from πμῆεις one that is *honourable*.

Quinto fifthly, Circumflexa Nouns circumflex'd in ηε in ηε, ut *as* κῆς κῆγς, à κίαρ from κίαρ cor the *Heart*, & and παῖς παιδῆς, à παῖς from παῖς puer *a Boy*.

Sixto sixthly, ὁ Μωσῆς τῆ Μωσῆ; ὁ Μωϋσῆς τῆ Μωϋσῆ; ὁ Μωσέως Μωσείως; ὁ Μωϋσεύς Μωϋσείως *Moses the Prophet*.

Septimò seventhly, ὁ Θαλῆς Θαλῆ; ὁ Θαλῆς Θαλή-
τος Thales one of the seven *Wise-men*. Οἰδίπυς Οἰδίποδες;
Οἰδιπόδης Οἰδιπόδης Oedipus *King of Thebes*. Item
likewise ὀστέον os ossis *a Bone*, Genitivo in the *Genitive Case* ὀστέος ὀστέ; Dativo in the *Dative Case* ὀστέω ὀστέ.

Ὀλιγοπαθῆ, quæ which contrahuntur are *contracted* paucioribus Casibus in *fewer Cases*: Ea sunt *those are* vel either
Primò

Primò first Substantiva (1) Barytona Barytone Substantives in *us* ending in *us*, quæ which contrahuntur are contracted in Nominativo in the Nominative Case, Accusativo in the Accusative Case, & and Vocativo plurali in the Vocative Case of the plural Number in *us* in *us*, ut as *ῥεῦρες, ῥεῦς furia* the Furies.

Secundo secondly, imparisyllabica Nouns that encrease in the Genitive Case in *es* in *es*, quæ which contrahuntur are contracted in Nominativo, Accusativo, & Vocativo plurali, in the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative Cases of the plural Number in *es* in *es*, ut as *βοες, βῆς boves Oxen*; Doricè according to the Dorics *βῶς*.

Tertiò thirdly, Adjectiva Adjectives in *us* ending in *us*, quorum Masculina whose Masculines in Dativo singulari in the Dative Case of the singular Number, Nominativo, Accusativo, & Vocativo plurali in the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative Cases of the plural Number contrahuntur are contracted more after the manner primæ Declinationis of the first Declension contrahuntur of the contract Nouns; ut as *ἡδῦς, ἡδέ, ἡδῦ, ἡδέ, sweet*.

Quartò fourthly, Comparativa Comparatives quæ which contrahuntur are contracted in Accusativo singulari in the Accusative Case of the singular Number, Nominativo, Accusativo, & Vocativo plurali in the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative Cases plural; ut as Accusativo in the Accusative Case singular *μειζοῦ* (2) *μειζοῦ* *μειζῶ* greater; Nominativo in the Nominative plural (3) *μειζοτες* *μειζοτες* *μειζες*; Accusativo in the Accusative *μειζοτας* (4) *μειζοτας* *μειζες*; Vocativo in the Vocative Case of the Neuter Gender *μειζοῦ* *μειζοῦ* *μειζῶ* greater things.

(1) The same as *Gravtones*, or Nouns, which have a grave Accent (understood) on the last Syllable. (2) Where *ο* is contracted into *ω*: (3) *ες* into *ες*: And (4) *ο* into *ες*.

Heteroclita Heteroclites.

Quæ those Nouns, which deflectunt turn aside à communi ratione from the (1) common way declinandi of Declining, sunt are Heteroclita Heteroclites.

Heteroclita Heteroclites Genere in Gender.

In singulari Numero in the singular Number sunt these Nouns are Generis Masculini of the Masculine Gender, in plurali in the plural Number Neutrius of the Neuter Gender, δεσμός vinculum a Chain, τὰ δεσμά, ῥέμνος remus an Oar τὰ ῥέμνα, ζυγός jugum a Yoke τὰ ζυγά, κύκλος circulus a Circle τὰ κύκλα, λύχνη lucerna a Lamp τὰ λύχνα, μόχλος vestis a Bar τὰ μόχλα, νῶτον dorsum a Back τὰ νῶτα, σταθμός statio a Station τὰ σταθμά, τραχήλον collum a Neck τὰ τραχήλα.

Ἡ κέλεια via a way τὰ κέλεια, ἡ δίφρος currus a Chariot τὰ δίφρα; quibus to which, ὁ καὶ ἡ τὰς λαβὴν τὰ τὰς λαβὰς potest may addi be added, sunt are in singulari Numero in the singular Number Generis Fœminini of the Fœminine Gender, in plurali in the plural Number Neutrius of the Neuter Gender.

Quatuor four in singulari Numero in the singular Number sunt are Generis Fœminini of the Fœminine Gender, verò but in Duali in the Dual Number Masculini of the Masculine Gender, ut as ἡ γυνὴ mulier a Woman, τὼ γυναῖκες, ἡ ὁδὸς via a way τὼ ὁδοί, cum compositis with its Compounds; ἡ πόλις civitas a City τὼ πόλεις, ἡ χεὶρ manus a Hand τὼ χεῖρες.

(1) Either by not keeping to the same Gender in the three Numbers, or being defective in their Numbers, or Cases, or having no different Terminations of Cases, or altering their Declensions, &c.

Heteroclita *Heteroclites* casibus in Cases.

Nomina the Names Litterarum of the Letters, ut *as* ἀλφα, βῆτα.

Quæ Nouns which patiuntur undergo Apocopen an Apocope, ut *as* δῶ pro δῶμα domus a House; τροφή pro τροφίμων nutrimentum nourishment.

Omnes Numeri all Nouns of Number à quatuor from four.

Poetica Poetical Words in φι & φιν ending in φι and φιν.

Similiter in like manner βρέτας statua a Statue; σῆμα corpus a Body; σέβας veneratio Veneration; ὕπνος somnium a Dream; δέπας poculum a Cup; ὄψις uirilicas Prosit; σέλας lumen a Light; νῶκας torpor a Numbness; δῶς donum a Gift, &c. sunt are Aptota Aptotes.

Est there is tantum unum Monoptoton only one Monoptote; ὦ τῶν O amice O Friend, vel Amici or Friends, ab ἑτῆς from ἑτῆς a Companion or Friend.

Ἀμψὼ Ἀμφοῖν both; οἱ φθοῖες τὰς φθοῖας placentæ Cakes; ἅψα pro for ἅψα quædam somethings, Nominativo in the Nominative Case, & and Accusativo plurali in the Accusative Case of the Plural Number, Diptota are Diptotes.

Ἀλλήλων, ἀλλήλων, ἀλλήλων; ἀλλήλοις, ἀλλήλους, ἀλλήλοις; ἀλλήλους, ἀλλήλους, ἀλλήλους ὅτε another; τὸ ἄρν, τὸ ἄρνα, οἱ ἄρνες, τὸ ἄρνων agnus a Lamb, Triptota are Triptotes. Adde add his to these sanctum Nomen the sacred Name Ἰησοῦς, Ἰησοῦ, † Ἰησοῦ, Ἰησοῦν, Jesus. Sic so Diminutiva Diminutives circumflexa circumflexed in υς in υς, ut *as* ὁ δονῦς baculus a Staff Genitivo in the Genitive Case τῷ δονῷ; Dativo in the

† This ought to be Ἰησοῦ, but by making Ἰησοῦ this Noun is an Heteroclite.

Dative Case τοῦ Διονῦ; Accusativo in the Accusative Case τὸν Διονῦν.

Indefinita Indefinites & and Interrogativa Interrogatives, carent want Vocativo the Vocative Case.

Heteroclita Heteroclites Numero in Number.

Ἡ θάλασσα the Sea, ἡ γῆ terra the Earth, ὁ αἶθρ, aer the Air, τὸ πῦρ ignis Fire, τὸ ἔλαιον oleum Oyl, & and Nomina propria proper Names, carent want plurali the plural Number.

Ἄλφεια Food, Ἐπιτίμια Rebukes, μεγάλα Houses, Ἀθῆναι Athens, Θῆβαι Thebes, ὀνείρεα Dreams, & and Festa the Feasts Deorum of the Gods, cum plurimis aliis with very many others, carent want singulari the singular Number.

Heteroclita Heteroclites Declinatione in Declension.

Sunt there are quædam Neutra some Neuters in æ ending in æ, quæ which mutuatur borrow Genitivum their Genitive Case à nominibus in æs from Nouns ending in æs, ut æs πρῆμα puteus a Well, ἡπαρ jecur the Liver, ὕδωρ aqua Water, ἡμέρα dies a Day; Genitivo in the Genitive Case πρῆμα|ς, ἡπαρ|ς, ὕδα|ς, ἡμέρ|ς. His to these γάλα lac milk, γάλακ|ς in the Genitive Case, γυνή mulier a Woman, γυναικός, potest may addi be added.

Redundantia Nouns that abound Nominativo in the Nominative Case.

Ζεὺς Jupiter, Saturn's Son, habet hath decem re-ctos ten Nominative Cases, Δεὺς, Βδευς, Ζῶ, Ζᾶν, Ζῆς, Ζᾶς, Δίς, Δῶ, Δᾶν, Genitivo in the Genitive Case Ζηνός vel or Διός, Dativo in the Dative Case Ζῶι vel or Διί, Accusativo in the Accusative Case Ζῶα vel

Primitivorum of the Primitives, addendo *ſus* by adding *ſus*, ut *as*, Πήλει, (1) Πηλείδης: & and per Synæresin by the Figure Synæresis, Πηλείδης: per Epenthesis, by the Figure Epenthesis, & & Ionicam productionem the Ionic Production, Πηληϊάδης; vel or, Πηληϊάδης.

In *αῖδης* in *αῖδης*, cum when Nomen the Noun, sit is vel either primæ Declinationis of the first Declension, ut *as* Βορέας Boreas, Βορέαδης Zethus the Son of Boreas; vel or desinat purè end pure, ut *as* ἥλιος, the Sun, ἡλιαῖδης, Phaeton the Son of Phœbus.

Patronymica foemina Patronymics of the Feminine Gender, desinunt end vel either in *is* & *as* in *is* and *as*, quæ which fiunt are made à Masculinis from the Patronymics of the Masculine Gender, removendo *ſu* by putting away *ſu*, ut *as* Νηστέαδης, Antilochus the Son of Nestor, Νηστέα Polycaste the Daughter of Nestor, ἡλιαῖδης, Phaeton, ἡλιαῖς Lamperie the Daughter of the Sun; vel or,

In *ἰν* vel *ών* in *ἰν* or *ών*, quæ which fiunt are made à Genitivis from the Genitive Cases Primitivorum of the Primitives, mutando by changing ultimam Syllabam the last Syllable in *ἰν* vel *ών* into *ἰν* or *ών*; ut *as* Ἀδράστis, Ἀδράστis, Adrastus King of the Argives, Ἀδράστis Ἀγιάλεα the Daughter of Adrastus and Wife of Diomedes, Ἰκαρίος, Ἰκαρίος Icarus, Ἰκαριών Penelope Daughter of Icarus, and Wife of Ulysses.

Patronymica Ionica (2) Ionic Patronymics, desinunt end in *ίων* in *ίων*, ut *as* Κεγρίων Jupiter, Saturn's Son, Πηλείων Achilles; Ἀργείων Agamemnon or Menelaus.

Diminutiva Diminutives habent have varias Terminationes divers Terminations or Endings.

Masculina Diminutives of the Masculine Gender in *ων* end in *ων*, ut *as* μωρίων stultulus a little Fool, in *αῖ* in *αῖ*, *as* λίθαῖς lapillulus a little Stone, in *ος* in *ος*,

(1) Achilles the Son of Peleus, (2) Or such as the Iones. us'd.

as νεανίσκος juvenis a Young-man, in λος in λος, as ναυ-
τήλος nauclila a young Tar or Sailor.

Fœminina Diminutives of the Fœminine Gender in ις
end in ις, ut as κενὴς fonticulus a little Spring; in
σκη in σκη, ut as παιδίσκη puella a little Girl; in νη
in νη, ut as πολίχνη urbecula a little City.

Neutra Diminutives of the Neuter Gender in ίον end in
ιον, ut as γνωμίδιον Sententiola a little Sentence, πο-
λίχνιον urbecula a little City.

Possessiva Possessives terminantur end in κθ in κθ,
ut as μουσικθ musicus musical à μουσ from μουσ a
Song; in ίθ in ίθ, ut as ὑραίνθ cœlestis heavenly,
ab ἕρανθ from ἕρανθ Heaven; in νθ in νθ, ut as
ἀνθρώπινθ humanus human, ab from ἀνθρώπθ a Man;
in εῖθ in εῖθ, ut as ἀνθρώπειθ humanus human, ab
ἀνθρώπθ from ἀνθρώπθ a Man; in ὠδης in ὠδης, ut
as λιθῶδης lapidosus stony, à λίθθ from λίθθ a Stone;
in ος purum in ος pure, ut as πατρώος paternus fatherly,
à πατήρ from πατήρ a Father.

Adjectiva Adjectives.

Adjectiva Adjectives in ος purum & εος ending in ος
pure and εος, faciunt make Fœmininum the Fœminine
Gender per α in α, reliqua all other Adjectives per η in
η, ut as ἅγιος, ἁγία, ἅγιον sanctus holy; ἀνθηρὸς, ἀνθη-
ρῶς, ἀνθηρῶν floridus florid; ὀγδοός, ὀγδοή, ὀγδοὺς octa-
vus the eighth, excipitur is excepted.

Quatuor Adjectiva four Adjectives formant form Neu-
trum the Neuter Gender per ο in ο; ἄλλος another, τηλι-
κῆτος such, τοσῆτος so great, τοιῆτος such; & and tria
Pronomina three Pronouns, ὅτος this Man, αὐτὶς he
himself, ἐκεῖνος he or that Man.

Adjectiva in ὤς Adjectives ending in ὤς, formant make
Fœmininum their Fœminine Genders per ὤ in ὤ; ut as,
ὀξύς, ὀξεῖα, ὀξύ, acutus sharp. Adjectiva in εῖς Ad-
jectives ending in εῖς, formant Fœmininum make their
Fœminine

Fæminine Gender in εσα in εσα; Neutrum their Neuter Gender per εν in εν; ut as χαρίεις, χαρίεσα, χαρίεν, graciosus graciosus. Adjectiva Adjectives in ες ending in ες, formant make Fæmininum their Fæminine Gender in η in η; Neutrum their Neuter Gender per εν in εν; ut as, ἀπλῆς, ἀπλή, ἀπλῆν, simplex simple. Excipe except πολὺς much, &c.

Adjectiva in ας Adjectives ending in ας, habent have Fæmininum their Fæminine Gender in α in α, Neutrum their Neuter Gender in αν in αν; ut as πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, omnis all: Sed μέγας but μέγας great, μέλας niger black, τάλας miser wretched, &c.

Adjectiva Adjectives declinata declin'd per tria Genera with three Genders, & and duas Terminaciones two Terminations, desinunt in ης end in ης, & and formant form Neutrum their Neuter Gender per ες in ες, ut as ὁ καὶ ἡ ἀληθής, καὶ τὸ ἀληθές verus true; in ις end in ις, & and formant make Neutrum their Neuter Gender per ι in ι, ut as ὁ καὶ ἡ εὐχαεὺς, καὶ τὸ εὐχαιε graciosus graciosus; in υς end in υς & and formant form Neutrum their Neuter per υ in υ, ut as ὁ καὶ ἡ ὀδακρυς, καὶ τὸ ὀδακρυ sine lacrymis tearless; in υς end in υς, & and formant form Neutrum their Neuter per εν in εν, ut as ὁ καὶ ἡ πολὺπυς, καὶ τὸ πολὺπυν multiples many-footed; in ω end in ω, & and formant form Neutrum their Neuter per εν in εν, ut as ὁ καὶ ἡ τέρω, καὶ τὸ τέρω tener tender; in ων end in ων, & and formant form Neutrum their Neuter per ον in ον, ut as ὁ καὶ ἡ εὐδαίμων, καὶ τὸ εὐδαίμων foelix happy.

Sic so ὁ καὶ ἡ τις, καὶ τὸ τι aliquis somebody: τίς τί τίνος quis quæ quid Who? Quædam some sunt are trium Generum of three Genders, ut as ὁ καὶ ἡ καὶ τὸ μάχας foelix happy, ὁ καὶ ἡ καὶ τὸ ἄρπαξ rapax ravenous.

Numeralia Nouns of Number.

Quædam Numeralia some Nouns of Number sunt are Ordinalia (1) Ordinals, quædam some (2) Cardinalia Cardinals.

Eis unus one, ſiſo vel or ſiſo duo two, τρεῖς tres three, τετταρες quatuor four, ſunt are Cardinalia Cardinals, quæ which ſic inſectuntur are thus declined: Maſculino eis in the Maſculine Gender eis, Fœminino μία in the Fœminine Gender μία, Neutro ἐν in the Neuter Gender ἐν, unus, una, unum, one.

Οὐδείς & οὐδεὶς, οὐδὲς and οὐδεὶς nemo no body, nullus no one, compoſita ab eis, the Compounds of eis one, declinantur are declin'd eodem modo after the ſame manner.

Δύο, Atticè according to the Attics ſiſo duo two, Genitivo & Dativo in the Genitive and Dative Caſes of the Dual Number, δυῶν & δυῶν δυῶν and δυῶν Atticè according to the Attics; Dativo, in the Dative plural δυῶν, Poeticè among the Poets.

Sed but ſiſo two obſervatur is obſerv'd eſſe to be omnium Generum of all Genders & Caſuum and Caſes.

Numeralia Nouns of Number à quatuor from four uſque ad centum even to a hundred, non declinantur are not declined; ut as πέντε quinque five, ἑξ hex ſix, ἑπτά ſeptem ſeven, ὀκτώ octo eight, ἐννέα novem nine, δέκα decem ten, ἑνδεκά undecim eleven, δωδεκά duodecim twelve, δεκατρεῖς tredecim thirteen, δεκατέσσαρες quatuordecim fourteen, δεκαπέντε quindecim fifteen, &c. εἴκοσι viginti twenty, εἴκοσι εἰς viginti unus twenty one, εἴκοσι δύο viginti duo twenty two, &c. τετταράκις tri-

(1) Or ſuch which ſignifie Order, as the Firſt, Second, Third, &c.

(2) Which are from One to Nine: They are call'd Cardinal (or the chief and principal) Nouns of Number, becauſe all Numbers are compos'd out of them.

ginta thirty, τεσσαράκοντα quadraginta forty, πενήκοντα quinquaginta fifty, ἑξήκοντα sexaginta sixty, ἑβδομήκοντα septuaginta seventy, ὀσδοήκοντα octoginta eighty, ἐννενήκοντα nonaginta ninety, ἑκατὸν centum an hundred. Quæ those which sequuntur follow numerum centenarium the Number an hundred, declinabilia sunt are declinable; οἱ διακόσιοι, αἱ διακόσιαι, τὰ διακόσια, ducenti, ducentæ, ducenta, two hundred, τριακόσιοι trecenti three hundred, τεσσαράκοιοι quadringenti four hundred, πεντακόσιοι quingenti five hundred, ἑξακόσιοι sexcenti six hundred, ἑπτακόσιοι seven hundred, ὀκτακόσιοι eight hundred, ἑνεακόσιοι nine hundred, χίλιοι mille a thousand, δύοχίλιοι bis mille two thousand, τετραχίλιοι four thousand, πενταχίλιοι five thousand, &c. μυρία decies mille ten thousand, δισμύρια twenty thousand, τρισμύρια thirty thousand, & and sic in like manner deinceps onward, &c.

Quæ those Nouns of Number which respondent answer aptè patly Interrogationi πῶς quotus to the Question πῶς quotus of what manner, sunt are Ordinalia Ordinals; ut ὁ πρῶτος primus the first, δεύτερος secundus the second, τρίτος tertius the third, τέταρτος quartus the fourth, πέμπτος quintus the fifth, ἕκτος sextus the sixth, ἑβδομος septimus the seventh, ὀγδός octavus the eighth, ἑννῆς nonus the ninth, δέκατος decimus the tenth, ἑνδέκατος undecimus the eleventh, δωδέκατος duodecimus the twelfth, τρικαίδεκατος decimus tertius the thirteenth, τετρακαίδεκατος the fourteenth, &c. εἰκοστὸς vigesimus the twentieth, εἰκοστὸς πρῶτος the twenty first, εἰκοστὸς δεύτερος the twenty second, &c. τριακοστὸς the thirtieth, τεσσαρακοστὸς the fortieth, πενήκοντος the fiftieth, ἑξήκοντος the sixtieth, ἑβδομηκοντος the seventieth, ὀγδοηκοντος the eightieth, ἐννεμηκοντος the ninetieth, ἑκατοστὸς centesimus the hundredth, (1) δι-

(1) διακοσιοστὸς the two hundredth, τριακοσιοστὸς the three hundredth, &c. χίλιοστὸς millesimus the thousandth.

χιλίοσς his millesimus the two thousandth, &c. μυριοσς decies millesimus the ten thousandth, δεσ μυριοσς vicies millesimus the twenty thousandth, &c. Præterea further more, sunt there are Nomina Dialia Nouns relating to Days, quæ which significant signifie spatium the space dierum of Days; ut as τετταῖος tertianus tertian, τετραῖος quartanus quartan, id est that is erumpens breaking forth aut or agens doing aliquid something die tertio aut quarto on the third or fourth day.

Græci the Greeks exprimunt express Numeros their Numbers his Litteris by these Letters.——

Comparatio the Comparison Nominum of Nouns.

Adjectiva Adjectives in *ος* ending in *ος*, formant form Comparativum their Comparative Degree mutando *s* by changing *s* in *τεος* into *τεως*, & and Superlativum their Superlative Degree in *ταλος* into *τατος*; ut as εὐδοξος, εὐδοξότεος, εὐδοξότατος, illustris, illustrior, illustrissimus, famous, &c.

Quæ those Adjectives which habent have penultimam their last Syllable but one brevem short, mutant change *o* in *ω* *o* into *ω* in Comparativo in the Comparative Degree & and Superlativo in the Superlative Degree, ut φρόνιμος, φρονιμότεος, φρονιμότατος, prudens wise, prudentior wiser, prudentissimus wisest; Excipe except κενός, κενότεος, κενότατος, vacuus empty; στενός, στενότεος, στενότατος, angustus narrow.

Reliqua Adjectiva the other Adjectives comparantur are compared per *εστεος* by *εστεος* & *εταλος* and *ετατος*, sed in as but Adjectives ending in *ας*, per *αντεος* by *αντεος* & and *αντατος* by *αντατος*. In *us* Adjectives ending in *us* sæpè oftentimes per *ιον* & *ισος* in *ιον* and *ισος*; ut as δειλός Positivus the Positive Degree, συνχειλός Comparativus the Comparative, υπερδεικός Superlativus the Superlative: ut as in *ων* Adjectives end-

ing

ing in ων, σώφρων, σωφρονέστερος, σωφρονέστατος, modestus modest. In ας in ας, μέλας, μελάντερος, μελάντατος niger black. In εις in εις, χαρίεις, χαριέστερος, χαιρέτατος, gratiofus gracious. In ης in ης, εὐσεβής, εὐσεβέστερος, εὐσεβέτατος, religiosus religious. In υς in υς, ἀπλῆς, ἀπλέτερος, ἀπλέτατος, simplex simple. In υς in υς, εὐρύς, εὐρύτερος, & and εὐείων, εὐρύτατος, & and εὐεϊστος, latus broad.

Comparatio Irregularis Irregular Comparison.

Ἀγαθὸς	{ ἀμείνων, melior better		{ Optimus best.
Bonus	{ ἀρίων,		{ ἀείστος.
Good	{ βελτίων, vel or βέλτερος		{ βέλπιστος.
Ἐυδαὸς	{ κρείττων vel or κρείων		{ κρεῖπτος.
	{ λώϊων vel or λωῖτερος λώων		{ λῶστος.
Καλὸς	{ καλλίων		{ κάλλιστος.
	{ φέρτερος	φείστος & and φείστατος.	
Κακὸς	{ κακότερος		
Malus	{ κακίων		
Bad	{ χείρων	Pejor worse	{ χείκιστος } Pessimus
	{ χερείων		{ χείειστος } worst.
Μικρὸς	{ μικρότερος		
Parvus	{ μείων minor less		
Little	{ ἥτων, ἥτων		
	{ ἐλάττων ἐλάτων	ἐλάχιστος.	
Μέγας, μείζων & and μείων, μέγιστος, magnus great, major greater, maximus the greatest.			
Ἀίχρως, αἰχρίων, αἰχρῶς, turpis base.			
Ἐχθρὸς, ἐχθρίων, ἐχθρῶς, inimicus unfriendly.			
Ῥαδὸς, ῥαων, ῥαῶς, facilis easie.			
Πολύς, πλείων & and πλέων, πλεῖστος, multus many,			
Φίλος, φίλτερος, φίλτατος, Poeticè among the Poets, amicus friendly.			

Attici the Attics formant form multa many Adjectives per by ἴστος & and ἴστος, & and nonnulla some per ἑστος & ἑστος in ἑστος and ἑστος, à Positivis from Positives in os ending in os.

Λάλος, λαλίστος, λαλίστος, loquax talkative.

Ὀλίγος, ὀλίστος, ὀλίστος vel or ὀλίστος, paucus few.

Etiam also Substantiva Substantives comparantur are compar'd; ut as,

Κέρδος lucrum Gain, κερδίων, κέρδιστος, most gainful.

Κύδος gloria Glory, κυδίων, κύδιστος, most glorious.

Pronomen the Pronoun αὐτός, αὐτότατος the self-same.

Verbum the Verb βάλω, βέλτερος, βέλτιστος, best.

Φέρω, φέρτερος, φέρτατος, φέρειος, & and φέρειος best.

Adverbia Adverbs.

Ἄνω, supra above, ἀνώτερος, ἀνώτατος, uppermost.

Μάλα, valde very much, μᾶλλον, μάλιστα, most of all.

Κάτω, infra beneath, κατώτερος, κατώτατος, lowermost.

Πόρρω, longè afar off, πορρώτερος, πορρώτατος, farthest.

Πέραν, ultra beyond, περαιτέρος, περαιτάτος, the last.

Ἐξω, extra without, ἑξώτερος, ἑξώτατος, outermost.

Ἐγγύς, propè near, ἐγγύτερος, ἐγγίων, ἐγγύτατος vel or ἐγγιστος, nearest.

Præpositiones Præpositions.

Ὑπὲρ, super above, ὑπέρτερος, ὑπέρτατος, per Syncope ὑπάτος uppermost.

Πρὸ, ante before, πρῶτερος, πρῶτατος, πρῶτος, πρῶτος first.

Participium a Participle.

Ἐρρωδίας, robustus strong, Ἐρρωδίστατος, stronger, strongest.

Pronomina Pronouns.

Ἐγὼ ego I, σὺ tu thou, ἑ sui of himself, sunt are Pronomina Primitiva Pronouns Primitives.

Ἐμὸς meus mine, σους tuus thine, ὅς vel or ἐός, suus his own, ὡς ἑτερος noster duorum of us two, σφωίτερος vester duorum of you two, ἡμέτερος noster ours, ὑμέτερος vester yours, σφέτερος suus his own, sunt are Possessiva Possessives.

Οὗτος hic this Man, ἐκεῖνος ille that Man, sunt are Demonstrativa Demonstratives.

Αὐτός ipse he, Relativum unum is the only Relative.

Ἐμαυτὸς mei ipsius of me my self, σεαυτὸς tui ipsius of thee thy self, ἑαυτὸς sui ipsius of him himself, sunt are Composita compounded Pronouns.

Ἐγὼ Ego I, &c. Σὺ Tu Thou, &c. Οἱ sui of himself, &c. Οὗ sui of himself, singulariter in the singular Number, caret wants Nominativo the Nominative Case.

Reliqua the other Pronouns inflectuntur are declined per tria Genera with three Genders more after the manner Adjectivorum of Nouns Adjectives, & and ut as Nomina Nouns (1) secundæ & tertiæ Declinationis of the second and third Declensions.

Pronomina composita the compounded Pronouns quæ which caret want Nominativo the Nominative Case, &c.

(1) The Masculine and Neuter are declin'd like λόγος and ἕυλον of the third Declension: The Fœminine, if it end in η, like τιμή; if in α impure (or a Consonant before α) like μέγα; if in α pure, like φίλα, of the second Declension.

Pronomen indefinitum *δῆνα* the Pronoun Indefinite
δῆνα somebody.

Verbum a Verb.

Conjugationes *συζυγίαι* the Conjugations sunt are tredecim thirteen; sex six Conjugations Barytonorum of the Verbs Barytone, tres three Contractorum of the Contracted Verbs, quatuor four Verborum in *μι* of the Verbs ending in *μι*.

Vocantur they are called Barytona Verbs Barytone, quia because habent they have Gravem tonum a Grave Accent in ultimâ in the last Syllable, quæ which non appingitur is not mark'd down, sed but intelligitur is understood, ut that Accentus the Accent sit may be in penultimâ in the last Syllable but one.

Conjugationes the Conjugations Verborum of Verbs dignoscuntur are distinguish'd per Litteras Characteristicas by Characteristical Letters, quæ which appellantur are call'd Figurativæ Figuratives vel or Indices Marks or Directions.

Littera Characteristica est that is the Characteristical Letter quæ which præcedit goes before *ω* vel *ομαι* *ω* or *ομαι*.

Sed but in *π*, *κ*, *μν*, in *π*, *κ*, *μν*, prior Littera the first Letter est is Characteristica the Characteristical Letter.

π, *β*, *φ*, *π*, Characteristicæ are the Characteristical Letters primæ Conjugationis of the first Conjugation; *τέρπω* delecto to delight, *λείβω* sacrifico to sacrifice, *γράφω* scribo to write, *πίπτω* verbero to beat.

κ, *γ*, *χ*, *κ*, secundæ are the Characteristical Letters of the second Conjugation; *πλέκω* plico to fold, *λέγω* dico to say, *τρέχω* curro to run, *τίκω* pario to bring forth.

τ, *δ*, *δ*, tertiæ are the Characteristical Letters of the third Conjugation; *ἀνύπτω* perficio to finish, *ᾄδω* cano to sing, *πλήθω* impleo to fill.

or don-

ω double σ, η double τ, ζ, quartæ are the Characteristical Letters of the fourth Conjugation, πλάω fingo to feign, δρύηω fodio to dig, φεζω dico to speak.

λ, μ, ν, ς, μν, quintæ are the Characteristical Letters of the fifth Conjugation, ψάλλω psallo to sing, νέμω distribuo to distribute, φαίνω ostendo to show, σπείρω sero to sow, τέμνω scindo to cut.

ω purum ω pure, sextæ is the Characteristical Letter of the sixth Conjugation, πῶω honoro to honour.

Nonnulla some Verbs in ζω ending in ζω, of the fourth Conjugation, habent ξω have ξω in the Future Tense; ut as οἰμῶζω, οἰμῶξω, to lament: & and alia others in ωω ending in ωω, with a double σ, habent σω have σω & ξω and ξω in the Future Tense.

In Activo in a Verb Active, & Medio and a Verb of the middle Voice, octo sunt tempora there are eight Tenses; Præsens χεῖνος ἐνεῶς the Present Tense, Præteritum imperfectum Παρεστιαπικός the Præterimperfect Tense, Perfectum Παρεχειμῶς the Præterperfect Tense, Plusquamperfectum Ὑπερσυντελικός the Præterpluperfect Tense, Aoristus primus & secundus Ἀόειςος παρῶτος καὶ δευτέρως the first and second Aorists, Futurum primum & secundum Μελλών παρῶτος καὶ δευτέρως the first and second Future Tenses. In Passivo in a Verb of the Passive Voice, Paulò post Futurum Μετ' ὀλίγων μελλών χεῖνος the Paulo post Future Tense.

Modi Ἑκλίσας the Moods quinque are five, ut apud Latinos as in the Latin Tongue; Indicativus Ὀειστική the Indicative Mood, Imperativus Προστατική the Imperative Mood, Optativus Εὐκτική the Optative Mood, Subjunctivus Ὑποτατική the Subjunctive Mood, Infinitivus Ἀπαρέμφατος the Infinitive Mood.

Regula a Rule.

[Cum when prima Persona the first Person pluralis of the plural Number exit in ρω ends in ρω, prima dualis the

the first Person of the dual Number deest is wanting. Cum when *tertia pluralis* the third Person of the plural Number exit ends in *α* in *α* vel *τα* or *τα*, *tertia dualis* the third Person of the dual Number est is eadem the same cum secundâ with the second Person.

Formatio the Forming Temporum of the Tenses.

Præsens the Præsent Tense.

Præsens the Present Tense est is *Thema* the Theme & and *Fundamentum* Foundation, ut as *πῆλω* verbero I beat.

Imperfectum the Præterimperfect Tense.

Imperfectum the Præterimperfect Tense formatur is form'd à præsenti of the Præsent Tense, mutando *ω* by changing *ω* in *ο* into *ο*, & and præponendo by setting before it augmentum the Augment, ut as *πῆλω ἐπῆλον*, verberabam I did beat.

Augmentum the Augment.

Augmentum the Augment est is (1) duplex double; Syllabicum *αὐξήσις συλλαβική* the Syllabic Augment; & and Temporale *χρονική* the Temporal Augment: *ε* est *ε* is Syllabicum Augmentum the Syllabic Augment cum when Verbum a Verb incipiat begins à Consonante with a Consonant, tunc enim for then *ε* præfigitur *ε* is set before Imperfecto the Præterimperfect Tense, Plusquamperfecto the Præterpluperfect Tense, Aoristo primo the first Aorist, Aoristo secundo the second Aorist, Modi Indicativi of the Indicative Mood; sed but non in reliquis Modis, not in the other Moods.

(1) Double, or it may be translated thus, *Augmentum est duplex*, there are two Augments.

Attici the Attics mutant *e* change *e* syllabicum augmentum the syllabic Augment in *n* into *n* temporale the temporal Augment, ut as ἐμελλον, ἤμελλον, futurus eram I was about to be.

Attici the Attics præfigunt *e* set *e* before Verbis Verbs incipientibus beginning ab *o* vel *ω* with *o* or *ω*, ut as ἔβλεω, ἐβλεον, videbam I saw.

Poetæ the Poets præponunt *e* set *e* before Aoristis the Aorists incipientibus beginning sive either à Vocali with a Vowel sive or à Diphthongo with a Diphthong, ut as ἔειπα pro for εἶπα, dixi I have said.

Si if Verbum a Verb incipiat begins à *ρ* with *ρ*, *ρ* geminatur the Letter *ρ* is doubled post *e* after *e*; ut as, ῥίπω, ἐρρίπων, I did cast away.

Temporale Augmentum the Temporal Augment.

Temporale Augmentum the Temporal Augment est is, cum when Verbum a Verb incipiat begins à mutabili Vocali with a mutable Vowel, vel or à mutabili diphthongo with a mutable Diphthong.

Mutabiles Vocales the mutable Vowels sunt *a*, *e*, *o*, are *a*, *e*, *o*; *a* & *e* *a* and *e* mutantur are chang'd in *n* into *n*, ut as ἀκω, ἤκουον, audiebam I did hear, ἐλεύθεον, ἤλευθον, veniebam I did come; & and *o* in *ω* *o* into *ω*; ut as, ἐρύπω, ἔρυπον, fodiebam I did dig.

Mutabiles Diphthongi the mutable Diphthongs sunt *ai*, *au*, *oi*, are *ai*, *au*, *oi*; *ai* mutatur *ai* is changed in *n* into *n*, ut as αἶψα, ἤενον, tollebam I did lift up; *au* in *nu*, *au* into *nu*, ut as αὐξάνω, νύξανον, augebam I did increase; *oi* in *ω* *oi* into *ω*, ut as οἰκίζω, ὠκίζον, ædificabam I did build.

Si if Verbum a Verb incipiat begins ab immutabili Vocali with an immutable Vowel, vel or ab immutabili Diphthongo with an immutable Diphthong, initium the beginning omnium temporum of all Tenses erit will be idem the same.

Immutabiles Vocales *the immutable Vowels*, η, ἡρέω, ἡρέον, *sono I sound, sonabam I did sound*; ι, ἵκω, ἵκον, *capio aves I catch Birds visco with Birdlime*; υ, ὑβρίζω, ὑβρίζον, *injuriâ afficio I injure*; ω, ὠδω, ὠδον, *impello, I drive forward*.

Immutabiles Diphthongi, *the immutable Diphthongs*, εἰ, εἰκίζω, εἰκίζον, *assimilo I liken*; εὐ, εὐδύνω, εὐδύνον, *dirigo I direct*; ἔ, ἔταζω, ἔταζον, *vulnereo I wound*.

Tamen yet εὐ mutatur εὐ is changed in εὐ into οὐ Atticè after the manner of the Attics; εὐχομαι, οὐχομαι, *oro I pray, orabam I did pray*; & and εἶδω scio I know, plusquamperfectum the Praterpluperfect Tense εἶδην, per Syncope by a Syncope εἶδεν, & and Atticè according to the Attics ἤδην sciveram I had known.

Exceptiones Exceptions.

Sunt there are quatuor Verba four Verbs incipientia beginning ab α with α, quæ which non admittunt have not augmentum an Augment; ut as ἀω, ἀον, *spiro, to breathe*; ἀίω, ἀίον *audio to hear*; ἀνέσσω, ἀνέσσειν, *intuetus sum to be unaccustomed*; ἀνδίζομαι, ἀνδίζεσθαι, *radio afficio to be tired*.

Quædam some Verbs incipientia ab ε beginning with ε adsciscunt, take, in imperfecto in the Praterimperfect Tense, ut as ἔχω, εἶχον, *habeo to have*; ἔλω, ἔλκον, *capio to take*; ἔλκω, ἐλκύνω, ἐλκνίζω, *traho to draw*; ἔρπω, ἐρπιζω, *serpo to creep*; ἐστίνω sto to stand; ἐπύμαι sequor to follow; ἐρέω dico to say; ἐστρώ convivio excipio to treat; ἔζω sedeo to set; ἐώω sino to suffer; ἔω, induo, to put on; ἐγύω traho to draw; ἐθίζω assuesco to accustom; ἐργάζομαι operor to work; ἔπω, εἶπεν, *dico to say*; quod which servat keeps Augmentum its Augment in omnibus modis in all Moods: ἔδω assuesco to accustom, prateritum medium makes its Praterperfect Tense of the middle Voice, εἶδα I have accustomed

accustomed, interposito ω the Letter ω being put in the middle of it.

ϵ ante o ϵ before o non mutatur is not changed, sed but o vertitur o is changed in ω into ω : ut as $\epsilon\omicron\rho\tau\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\alpha\zeta\omicron\nu$ festum celebroy to feast.

Etiā also quædam some Verbs incipientia beginning ab oi with oi , habent have nullum Augmentum no Augment; ut as $\omicron\iota\delta\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$, $\omicron\iota\delta\acute{\alpha}\nu\omicron\nu$, tumeo to swell; $\omicron\iota\kappa\epsilon\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, custodio domum to watch the House; $\omicron\iota\nu\acute{\omicron}\omega$ in vinum verito, to change into Wine; $\omicron\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\omega$ concito to stir up; & quædam alia and several others.

De Augmentis of the Augments Compositorum of the Compound Verbs.

Verba Verbs habent have Augmentum their Augment in initio in the beginning, si if componantur they be compounded vel either cum Nomine with a Noun, ut as $\phi\iota\lambda\omicron\sigma\phi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\epsilon\phi\iota\lambda\omicron\sigma\phi\epsilon\nu$, Philosophor to philosophize; vel or cum Præpositione with a Preposition quæ which non mutat doth not change significationem the signification Verbi of the Verb, ut as $\kappa\alpha\theta\epsilon\upsilon\delta\omega$, $\epsilon\kappa\alpha\theta\epsilon\upsilon\delta\omicron\nu$, dormio to sleep; vel or si if simplicia the simple Verbs sunt are nullo in usu in no use; ut as $\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta\iota\varsigma\omicron\lambda\acute{\omega}$, $\eta\eta\iota\varsigma\omicron\lambda\epsilon\nu$, supplico to beseech; $\epsilon\mu\mu\epsilon\lambda\acute{\omega}$, $\eta\mu\mu\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu$, curo to take care.

Vel or cum with $\omicron\mu\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ vel $\omicron\mu\acute{\epsilon}$ $\omicron\mu\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ or $\omicron\mu\acute{\epsilon}$, & a and with a privativâ particulâ, the privative Particle; ut as $\acute{\alpha}\phi\epsilon\gamma\acute{\nu}\epsilon\omega$, $\eta\phi\epsilon\gamma\acute{\nu}\epsilon\nu$, insipiens sum to be unwise; $\omicron\mu\omicron\lambda\omicron\gamma\omega$, $\omicron\mu\omicron\lambda\omicron\gamma\epsilon\nu$, confiteor to confess.

Augmentum the Augment erit shall be in medio in the middle inter Præpositionem between the Preposition & and Verbum the Verb, si if Præpositio the Preposition mutet changes significationem the signification Verbi of the Verb; ut as $\kappa\alpha\lambda\alpha\varsigma\iota\nu\acute{\alpha}\sigma\kappa\omega$, $\kappa\alpha\lambda\epsilon\varsigma\iota\nu\acute{\alpha}\sigma\kappa\omicron\nu$, condemno to condemn; $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\lambda\alpha\upsilon\acute{\omega}$, $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\lambda\alpha\upsilon\omicron\nu$, truor to enjoy.

Si if componantur they are compounded cum $\delta\upsilon\varsigma$ & $\epsilon\nu$ with $\delta\upsilon\varsigma$ and $\epsilon\nu$, ut as $\delta\upsilon\sigma\alpha\gamma\epsilon\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\delta\upsilon\sigma\alpha\gamma\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\nu$, displiceo

to displease, εὐεργετῶ, εὐεργάτην, benefacio to benefit, nisi unless Consonans a Consonant vel or immutabilis Vocalis an immutable Vowel sequatur follows; ut as δυσ-χῆω, ἐδυσίχην, infœlix sum to be unhappy.

Quædam some Verbs augentur are encreased & both in principio in the beginning & and in medio in the middle, ut as ἐνοχλόω, ἐνόχλην, turbo to make uneasie or disturb; ἀνορθόω, ἠνώρθην, corrigo to correct.

Præpositiones Præpositions in compositis in compound Verbs præfixæ being set before Vocalibus Vowels, amittunt lose suam propriam Vocalem their own proper Vowel tam as well in Præsenti in the Present Tense quam as in præterito in the Præterperfect Tense; ut as ἀγ-κύω, παρήκκον, audio perperam to hear amiss.

Excipe except $\omega\epsilon\iota$ & $\omega\epsilon\zeta$ $\omega\epsilon\iota$ and $\omega\epsilon\zeta$, quæ which nunquam amittunt never lose Vocalem their Vowel, & $\alpha\mu\phi\iota$ and $\alpha\mu\phi\iota$ aliquando sometimes; $\omega\epsilon\zeta$ autem but $\omega\epsilon\zeta$ sæpe oftentimes contrahitur is contracted; ut as, $\omega\epsilon\zeta\epsilon\chi\omega$, $\omega\epsilon\zeta\epsilon\chi\omega$, præcedo to excel.

Præpositio a Præposition mutat changes suam tenuem its soft Consonant in aspiratam into a rough Consonant si if Verbum the Verb incipiat begins ab aspiratâ with a rough Spirit; ut as κατάπτωμαi attingo to touch, à $\chi\tau\iota$ of $\chi\tau\iota$ & and ἀπτομαι to touch.

Regula a Rule.

Iones the Ionians abjiciunt cast away Augmentum the Augment ex omnibus præteritis from all Præterperfect Tenses; ut as $\pi\acute{\iota}\mu\epsilon$ pro for $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\mu\epsilon$ he did beat.

Futurum primum the first future Tense formatur is form'd à præsentī from the Present Tense mutando by changing ultimam Syllabam the last Syllable in Conjugatione prima in the first Conjugation in ω into ω . Secundâ in the second Conjugation in $\xi\omega$ into $\xi\omega$. Tertiâ in the third Conjugation in $\sigma\omega$ into $\sigma\omega$. Quartâ in the fourth Conjugation $\alpha\omega$ cum duplici ω in Verbs which

(1) end in $\sigma\omega$ with two Sigma's & and in $\eta\omega$ in Verbs that end in $\eta\omega$ cum duplici η with two Tau's in $\xi\omega$ is chang'd in the Future Tense into $\xi\omega$; sed but $\zeta\omega$ Verbs which in the Present Tense end in $\zeta\omega$, in $\sigma\omega$ change it in the Future Tense into $\sigma\omega$. Quintâ in the fifth Conjugation in $\lambda\omega$, $\mu\omega$, $\nu\omega$, $\xi\omega$, into $\lambda\omega$, $\mu\omega$, $\nu\omega$, $\xi\omega$, circumflexa circumflexed. Sextâ in the sixth Conjugation in $\sigma\omega$ into $\sigma\omega$.

Regula a Rule.

Penultima the last Syllable but one Futuri primi of the first Future Tense semper longa is always long nisi except in quintâ Conjugatione in the fifth Conjugation, ubi where semper brevis est it is always short, vel either elidendo by cutting off secundam Consonantem the second Consonant, ut as $\tau\epsilon\mu\nu\omega$ $\tau\epsilon\mu\omega$ scindo to cut; vel or secundam Vocalem the second Vowel diphthongi of the Diphthong, ut as $\phi\alpha\iota\nu\omega$ $\phi\alpha\nu\omega$ ostendo to shew; vel or breviando by making short ancipitem a doubtful Vowel, ut as $\kappa\epsilon\iota\nu\omega$ $\kappa\epsilon\iota\nu\omega$ judico to judge.

Diffyllaba Verbs of two Syllables in $\epsilon\omega$ ending in $\epsilon\omega$, formant form futurum the Future Tense in $\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\omega$ in $\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\omega$, ut as $\pi\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\omega$ $\pi\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\omega$ navigo to sail, $\pi\epsilon\upsilon\omega$ $\pi\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\omega$ fluo to flow; prater except $\delta\epsilon\omega$ $\delta\iota\sigma\omega$ ligo to bind.

Sunt there are tria futura three Future Tenses quæ which non servant do not keep Spiritum the Spirit Thematicis of the Theme (or Present Tense) ut as $\tau\epsilon\phi\epsilon\omega$ à from $\tau\epsilon\phi\epsilon\omega$ nutrio to nourish, $\tau\epsilon\phi\epsilon\omega$ à from $\tau\epsilon\phi\epsilon\omega$ curro to run, $\epsilon\chi\epsilon\omega$ ab from $\epsilon\chi\omega$ habeo to have, ob differentiam to distinguish it from Adverbii the Adverb $\epsilon\chi\omega$ extra without. Adde add $\delta\upsilon\omega$ à from $\delta\upsilon\omega$ fumum excito to raise Smoak.

In pollysyllabis in Words of many Syllables quarta Conjugationis of the fourth Conjugation Attici the Attics

(1) In the Present Tense.

tollunt

collunt σ take away σ & and circumflectunt ω circumflex ω , ut as νομίζω νομῶ arbitror to suppose, βαδίζομαι βαδίσμαι gradior to go by steps.

Dores the Dorics in quarta Conjugatione in the fourth Conjugation mutant change ζω in σδω ζω into σδω, ut as κωμάσδω pro for κωμῶζω lascivio to wanton; & and futura change the Future Tenses in σω ending in σω in ξω into ξω; ut as βαδίζω, βαδίσω, βαδίσξω to go by steps, & and κλείω, κλείσω, κλαξω, & and κλασῶ claudō to shut.

Æoles the Æolians efferunt make Futurum the Future Tense in ῥω ending in ῥω per σω in σω, ut as ὄρω concito to stir up ὄρῶ ὄρσω.

Poetæ the Poets in futuro in the Future Tense sexta Conjugationis of the sixth Conjugation sæpè oftentimes abjiciunt σ cast away σ , ut as δῖνω pro for δῖσσω à from δῖω inveniam to find; κλείω pro for κλείσω claudam to shut up, & and κέω seu or κείω cubabo I will lie down pro for κέσσω à from κέω to lie down.

Aoristus primus the first Aorist.

Aoristi the Aorists sunt are tempora Tenses incertæ significationis of an uncertain Signification, cum seeing that incertum sit it is uncertain an whether or no præterierit the time is past paulò ante a little before, an or multo ante a great while before.

Aoristus primus the first Aorist formatur is formed à futuro primo from the first Future Tense mutando by changing ω in α ω into α & and præponendo augmentum by setting an Augment before it; ut as πύψω ἐπύψα, to beat.

Exceptiones Exceptions.

Sunt there are quinq; Aoristi primi five first Aorists, qui which non-assumunt take not characteristicam the Characteristical Letter futuri primi of the first Future Tense,

ut

ut as ἔδωκα posui I have put, ἔδωκα dedi I have given, ἔπεα misi I have sent, εἶπα dixi I have spoken, ἤνεγκα tuli I have brought.

Penultima the last Syllable but one Aoristi primi of the first Aorist est is semper always longa long; unde from whence, in quintâ Conjugatione in the fifth Conjugation α mutatur α is chang'd in η into η, ut as ἡλῶ ἔηλα cano to sing; ε in ει ε into ει, ut as σπείρω ἔσπειρα, sero to sow.

Σ the Letter σ excluditur is excluded ex quibusdam Aoristis primis from some of the first Aorists, ut as ἔχευα ἔχεα pro for ἔχευσα à from χέω fundo to pour out, ἔκαυσα ἔκηα à from καίω uro to burn, ἔσεισα ἔσεια à from σείω moveo to move, ἤλευα ab from ἀλέω vito to shun, & and ἤκεα ab from ἀκίω sano to heal.

Præteritum perfectum the Præterperfect Tense.

Præteritum perfectum the Præterperfect Tense formatur is form'd à futuro primo from the first Future Tense, mutando by changing in Conjugatione primâ in the first Conjugation, ἴω in φα ἴω into φα; secundâ in the second Conjugation, ἔω in χα ἔω into χα; tertiâ in the third Conjugation, ὦω in ρα ὦω into ρα; quarta in the fourth Conjugation, ἔω in χα ἔω into χα, & and ὦω in ρα ὦω into ρα; quintâ in the fifth Conjugation, ἄω, ῥω, ὦ, in κα, ἄω, ῥω, ὦ into κα, μω in μκα μω into μκα, & and νω in κα νω into κα; sexta in the sixth Conjugation, ὦω in κα ὦω into κα.

Et and prima consonans the first Consonant Thematis of the Theme (or Present Tense) repetitur is repeated cum ε with ε, si if Verbum the Verb incipiat begins à simplici Consonante with a single Consonant; ut as πῖπφα I have beat; vel or à mutâ cum liquidâ with a Mute and a Liquid: Sin^o but if à duplici it begins with a double Consonant, ε tantum ε only præponitur is set before it; ut as ζάω ἔζηκα vivo to live.

Cum

Cum when Verbum a Verb incipiat begins ab aspiratâ with a rough Consonant, adsumit it takes suam tenuem its soft Consonant, ut as θυῶ τεθυῶα sacrifico to sacrifice. Si if incipiat a Verb begins à ρ with ρ, geminatur ρ ρ is doubled & and ε tantum only ε præfigitur is set before it; ut as, πίπτω ῥπίπτω præcipito to cast down headlong.

Regulæ Rules.

Si if Verbum a Verb incipiat begins à Vocali vel diphthongo immutabili with an unchangeable Vowel or Diphthong, initium the beginning Præteriti of the Præterperfect Tense & and Imperfecti of the Præterimperfect Tense, erit will be idem the same; ut as, ἤκουον ἤκουγ, I have heard.

Disyllaba Verbs of two Syllables quintæ Conjugationis of the fifth Conjugation mutant ε change ε Futuri of the Future Tense in α into α, ut as στέλλω, στέλω ἐσταλκα mitto to send.

Disyllaba Verbs of two Syllables in εἶνω, ἴνω, ὕνω ending in εἶνω, ἴνω, ὕνω, abiciunt γ cast away γ Futuri of the Future Tense in Præterito in the Præterperfect Tense; ut as, κτείνω, κτενῶ, ἐκταλα interficio to kill, θυῶ θυῶ τεθυῶα ruo to rush. Cætera the rest mutant ε change ε in γ into γ, ut as παῖνω πέπασκα ostendo to shew, μολύνω μεμύλυσα contamino to defile.

Γενωσέω to watch & and γνωεῖζω to make known, tantum præponunt ε set only ε before them, etsi altho incipiant they begin à mutâ cum liquidâ with a Mute and a Liquid; enim for ἐγενώσθηκα & and ἐγνωάεκα tantum only sunt are in usu in use.

Verba Verbs incipientia beginning à π, κ, μ, with π, κ, μ, repetunt repeat primam literam the first Letter Thematis of the Theme; ut as, κτείνωαι κτενέωαι possideo to possess, μνησώμαι μνήμηνμαι commemoro to commemorate, præter except κτείνω ἐκταλα occido to kill.

Attici the Attics præponunt set duas priores Litteras the two first Letters Thematis of the Theme Verbis before Verbs incipientibus beginning ab α, ε, ο brevibus with α, ε, ο short, ut as ἀλῆθω, ἥλεα, ἀλήλεα, molo to grind; ἐρίζω, ἔειγα, ἐρήεα, contendo to contend; & and tertia Syllaba the third Syllable corripitur is made short, si if excefferit the Word exceed numerum the number trium Syllabarum of three Syllables.

Si if Verbum a Verb incipiat begins à λ vel μ with λ or μ, Attici the Attics præfigunt ei set ei before Præterito the Præterperfect Tense; ut as, λήβω, εἰληρα, accipio to take; μείρωμαι, εἰμαρμαι, sortior to cast Lots, unde from whence comes εἰμαρμῶν sors Lot, fatum Fate.

In Verbis in Verbs dissyllabis of two Syllables primæ & secundæ Conjugationis of the first and second Conjugation, Attici the Attics convertunt e turn e penultimam the last Syllable but one Perfecti of the Præterperfect Tense in o into o; ut as, στρέφω, ἔστρεφα, verto to turn; κλέπτω, κέκλοφα furor to steal.

Plusquam perfectum the Præterpluperfect Tense formatur is form'd à Præterito from the Præterperfect Tense, mutando α by changing α in εiv into εiv, & and præponendo e by putting e before it, si if Verbum the Verb incipiat begins à simplici Consonante with a single Consonant; ut as, πέτυφα ἐπέπυφειν I had beaten.

Aoristus secundus the second Aorist.

Aoristus secundus the second Aorist formatur is form'd à Præsenti from the Præsent Tense mutando ω by changing ω in ov into ov, præponendo Augmentum by setting the Augment before it, & and servando by keeping characteristicam the characteristic Letter Præsentis of the Præsent Tense; ut as πύπτω ἐπύπτον I did beat.

Penultima the last Syllable but one hujus Aoristi of this second Aorist plerumque for the most part brevis is short, unde from whence si if Penultima the last Syllable

but one Præsentis of the Præsent Tense sit be longa long positione by Position, posterior Consonans the latter Consonant abjicitur is cast away; ut as *χάμνω, ἔκαμον*, laboro to labour.

Vocales the Vowels & and Diphthongi the Diphthongs Præsentis of the Præsent Tense ita mutantur are thus changed in penultima in the last Syllable but one Aoristi secundi of the second Aorist: *ε* mutatur *ε* is changed in *α* into *α*, ut as *λέγω, ἔλεγον*, excorio to flea; *ε*λεγον I did say; *ε*βλεπον, I did see; *ε*φλεγον, I did burn; (*ε*τεμον I did cut, *ε*τεκον I did bring forth, may be added) excipiuntur are excepted: *η* mutatur *η* is chang'd in *α* into *α*; ut as, *λήβω, ἔλαβον*, accipio to take: *ω* mutatur *ω* is chang'd in *α* into *α*; ut as, *τρώω, ἔτρεγον*, comedo to eat: *αι* mutatur *αι* is changed in *α* into *α*; ut as, *καίω, ἔκαον*, uro to burn: *ευ* mutatur *ευ* is changed in *α* into *α*; ut as, *πάνω, ἔπαον*, sedo to allay: *ευ* mutatur *ευ* is changed in *υ* into *υ*; ut as *φεύγω, ἔφυγον*, fugio to fly: *ο* mutatur *ο* is chang'd in *ο* into *ο*; ut as, *ἀκούω, ἤκουον*, audio to hear: *ει* mutatur *ει* is chang'd in *ι* into *ι*; ut as, *λείπω, ἔλιπον*, linquo to leave: sed but in quintâ Conjugatione in the fifth Conjugation mutatur it is changed in Dissyllabis in Verbs of two Syllables in *α* into *α*; ut as, *σπείρω, ἔσπαρην*, fero to sow: in Trissyllabis in Verbs of three Syllables in *ε* into *ε*; ut as, *ὀφείλω, ὀφείλον*, debeo to owe.

Tamen yet quædam Dissyllaba some Verbs of two Syllables habent have penultimam the last Syllable but one longam long; ut as *ᾄδω, ᾄδον*, cano to sing; *ἔλκω, ἔλκον*, traho to draw, & and pauca Trissyllaba a few Verbs of three Syllables, *ἐνεγκω, ἤνεγκον*, fero to bring; *πίπτω, ἔπεσθον*, devasto to lay waste.

Observatio an Observation.

Observandum est we must observe in quartâ Conjugatione in the fourth Conjugation, si if Futurum primum the

the first Future Tense exit in $\sigma\omega$ ends in $\sigma\omega$, Aoristus secundus the second Aorist definit ends in $\delta\upsilon$ in $\delta\upsilon$; si is in $\xi\omega$ it ends in $\xi\omega$, in $\gamma\omicron\nu$, the second Aorist ends in $\gamma\omicron\nu$; ut as, $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$, $\xi\phi\rho\epsilon\alpha\delta\omicron\nu$: $\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\omega$, $\tau\acute{\alpha}\xi\omega$, $\xi\tau\alpha\gamma\omicron\nu$, ordino to order.

Septem Aoristi secundi seven second Aorists formantur are form'd irregulariter irregularly.

$\beta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\omega$, $\xi\beta\lambda\alpha\beta\omicron\nu$, noceo to hurt.	}
$\kappa\alpha\lambda\upsilon\tau\eta\omega$, $\epsilon\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu$, tego to cover.	
$\kappa\rho\upsilon\tau\eta\omega$, $\epsilon\kappa\rho\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu$, abscondo to hide.	
$\beta\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\omega$, $\xi\beta\alpha\tau\omicron\nu$, tingo to dip.	
$\sigma\chi\acute{\epsilon}\tau\eta\omega$ $\xi\sigma\kappa\alpha\phi\omicron\nu$, fodio to dig.	
$\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\omega$ $\xi\rho\rho\alpha\phi\omicron\nu$, suo to sow.	}
$\delta\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\omega$ $\xi\tau\alpha\phi\omicron\nu$, sepelio to bury.	

Iones the Ionians solent are wont uti to use geminatione a doubling in hoc tempore in this Tense; ut as, pro for $\epsilon\kappa\alpha\mu\omicron\nu$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\mu\omicron\nu$, laboravi I have labour'd.

Verba Verbs sextæ Conjugationis of the sixth Conjugation plerumque for the most part carent want Aoristo secundo the second Aorist, Futuro secundo the second Future Tense, & and Præterito medio the Præterperfect Tense of the middle Voice.

Futurum secundum the second Future Tense formatur is form'd ab Aoristo secundo from the second Aorist, mutando $\omicron\nu$ by changing $\omicron\nu$ in ω circumflexum into ω circumflexed, & and abjiciendo by casting away Augmentum the Augment; ut as, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\omicron\nu$, $\tau\upsilon\pi\omega$, I shall or will beat.

Reliqui Modi the other Moods, cum suis Temporibus with their Tenses, formantur are form'd ab Indicativo from the Indicative Mood, Tempora similia like Tenses à similibus from their like.

Vox Passiva the Passive Voice.

Sunt there are novem Tempora nine Tenses in Voce Passivâ in the Passive Voice, quorum whereof tria three dedux-

deducuntur are derived ab Activâ from the Active Voice; Præsens the Present Tense, Præteritum the Præterperfect Tense, Aoristus secundus the second Aorist.

Præsens the Present Tense.

Præsens the Present Tense formatur is form'd à præsenti Activo from the Present Tense of the Active Voice, mutando ω by changing ω in $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ into $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$; ut as, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\tilde{\mu}\omega$ I beat, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\tilde{\mu}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ I am beaten.

Imperfectum the Præterimperfect Tense.

Imperfectum the Præterimperfect Tense formatur is form'd à Præsenti from the Present Tense, mutando $\mu\alpha\iota$ by changing $\mu\alpha\iota$ in $\mu\lambda\omega$ into $\mu\lambda\omega$, & and præponendo augmentum by setting an Augment before it; ut as $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\tilde{\mu}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ I am beaten, $\epsilon\tau\tilde{\mu}\sigma\mu\lambda\omega$ I was beaten.

Aoristus secundus the second Aorist.

Aoristus secundus the second Aorist formatur is form'd ab Aoristo secundo Activo from the second Aorist of the Active Voice, vertendo $\sigma\upsilon$ by changing $\sigma\upsilon$ in $\lambda\omega$ into $\lambda\omega$; ut as $\epsilon\tau\omega\pi\sigma\upsilon$ I did beat, $\epsilon\tau\omega\pi\lambda\omega$ I was beaten.

Futurum secundum the second Future Tense.

Futurum secundum the second Future Tense formatur is form'd à tertiâ personâ from the third Person Aoristi secundi of the second Aorist, addendo $\sigma\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ by adding $\sigma\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ & and abjiciendo by casting away augmentum the augment; ut as, $\epsilon\tau\omega\pi\mu$ he hath been beaten, $\tau\omega\pi\sigma\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ I shall be beaten.

Præteritum perfectum the Præterperfect Tense.

Præteritum perfectum the Præterperfect Tense formatur is form'd à præterito Activo from the Præterperfect Tense of the Active Tense, mutando by changing in Conjugatione primâ in the first Conjugation φα in μμαι φα into μμαι, μ geminato the Letter μ being doubled, ut as, *τενωφα* I have beaten, *τένωμμαι* I have been beaten; secundâ in the second Conjugation χα in γμαι χα into γμαι, ut as *λέλεχα* I have said, *λέλεσμαι* I have been said; tertiâ in the third Conjugation κα in σμαι κα into σμαι, ut as, *πίπηκα* I have persuaded, *πίπεσμαι* I have been persuaded; quartâ in the fourth Conjugation χα in γμαι χα into γμαι, ut as, *τέταχα* I have set in order, *τέτασμαι* I have been set in order, κα in σμαι κα into σμαι, ut as, *πίφεχα* I have said, *πίφεσμαι* I have been said; quintâ in the fifth Conjugation κα in μαι κα into μαι, ut as, *ἔψαχα* I have sung, *ἔψαμμαι* I have been sung, *πίφαχα* I have made manifest, *πίφαμμαι* I have been made manifest; sextâ in the sixth Conjugation κα in σμαι κα into σμαι, si if penultima the last Syllable but one præteriti of the Præterperfect Tense sit be brevis short, ut as *τετέλεχα* I have finished, *τετέλεσμαι* I have been finished; κα in μαι κα into μαι, cum when penultima the last Syllable but one sit is longa longa, ut as *πεπίνηκα* I have made, *πεποίημαι* I have been made.

Excipe ἤκυσμαι except ἤκυσμαι ab from ἀκύνω audio to hear; κέκυσμαι à from κύνω pulso to knock; ἔπαισμαι à from παίω impingo to dash against; κέκλευσμαι à from κλέω jubeo to command; κέκλησμαι à from κλείω claudio to shut; σέσθσμαι à from σείω quatitio to shake; ἔγνωσμαι à from γνών cognosco to know.

Attici the Attics faciunt make præteritum Passivum the Præterperfect Tense of the Passive Voice per σμαι in
σμαι

μαι à verbis from Verbs in *vw* ending in *vw*; ut *αἰ*, *μυαίνω μυιάσμαι* inquino to defile, *φαίνω πέφασμαι*, appareo to appear.

Quæ Verbs which habent *εε* have *εε* implicitum cum Consonante intangled with a Consonant, (between two Consonants) mutant *ε* change *ε* in *α* into *α*; ut *αἰ* *στρέφω ἔστρεφα ἔστραμμαι* verto to turn; excipe except *βέβησμαι* à from *βρέχω* rigo to water.

Plusquam perfectum the Praterpluperfect Tense.

Plusquam perfectum the Praterpluperfect Tense formatur is form'd à perfectò from the Praterperfect Tense, mutando *μαι* by changing *μαι* in *μλω* into *μλω*, & and præfigendo *ε* by setting *ε* before it, si if Præteritum the Praterperfect Tense incipiat begins à simplici Consonante with a single Consonant; ut *αἰ*, *τέτυμμαι* I have been beaten, *ἔτετύμμλω* I had been beaten.

Perfectum the Praterperfect Tense & and Plusquam perfectum the Praterpluperfect Tense interserunt *σ* insert *σ* in secundâ & tertiâ personâ duali in the second and third Person of the Dual Number, cum when tertia singularis the third Person of the Singular Number definit ends in *ται* vel *το* in *ται* or *το* purum pure; cum vero but when definit it ends in *ται* vel *το* in *ται* or *το* impurum impure, circumloquimur we express tertiam pluralem the third Person of the Plural Number per participium by the Participle & and *εἰσι* they are, (the third Person plural of *εἰμι* sum I am;) ut *αἰ*, *τέτυπται* he hath been beaten, *τετυμμένοι εἰσι* they have been beaten.

Iones the Ionians formant form tertiam pluralem the third Person plural à tertiâ singulari from the third Person of the singular Number in perfectò in the Praterperfect Tense & and Plusquam perfectum the Praterpluperfect Tense, interserendo *α* by inserting *α* ante *ται* vel *το* before *ται* or *το*; ut *αἰ*, *ἔψαλται* *ἔψαλται* they have been

been sung : verum but si if tenuis a soft Consonant præcedat goes before, vertitur it is turn'd in suam aspiratam into its rough Consonant, & σ and σ in δ into δ, aliquando sometimes in δ into δ; ut as, τέτυκται τετύκται they have been beaten, πείσται πεπεισται they have been persuaded, ἐσκεύασται ἐσκευασται they have been prepar'd. Si if Vocalis longa a long Vowel vel or Diphthongus a Diphthong sequitur follows, plerumque for the most part corripitur it is made short; ut as, τέθειται τεθείκται they have been put.

Aoristus primus the first Aorist.

Aoristus primus the first Aorist formatur is form'd à tertiâ personâ singulari from the third Person of the singular Number præteriti of the Præterperfect Tense, mutando α by changing α in λω into λω, & and tenues the soft Consonants in aspiratas into their rough Consonants, & and detrahendo by withdrawing litteram the Letter geminationis of doubling or repetition; ut as, τέτυκται, ἐτύκην I have been beaten.

Exceptio an Exception.

Ἐμνήθην à from μέμνηται recordatus sum I have been remembred, ἐρρώθην ab from ἐρρώται convalui I am grown well, quæ which adsumunt σ take σ to them; ἐπώθην à from σέσωται servatus sum I have been preserved, quod which abjicit σ casts away σ; εὗρήθην ab from εὕρηται inventus sum I have been found, ἡρέθην ab from ἡρεται sublatus sum I have been taken up, ἐτέθην à from τέθειται positus sum I have been put, quæ which cum paucis aliis with a few others mutant η change η in ε into ε, excipiuntur are excepted.

Verba Verbs quæ which in præterito in the Præterperfect Tense verterant ε had turn'd ε in α into α resumunt ε take ε again in Aoristo primo in the first Aorist,

ut

ut as ἐσθίμαι ἐσθίθω I have been turn'd: & and quæ those Verbs which abjecerant ὦ had cast away ὦ hic here recipiunt illud take it again, Poeticè after the manner of the Poets; ut as ἐκλίθω pro for ἐκλίθω inclino to incline.

Futurum primum the first Future Tense.

Futurum primum the first Future Tense formatur is form'd à tertiâ personâ singulari from the third Person of the singular Number Aoristi primi of the first Aorist, addendo σομαι by adding σομαι & and amovendo by putting away Augmentum the Augment; ut as ἐτιφθῆσομαι I shall be beaten.

Paulò post Futurum, the Paulo post Future Tense.

Paulò post Futurum the Paulo post Future Tense formatur is form'd à secundâ personâ from the second Person præteriti of the Præterperfect Tense posito οὐ ἐμ being put ante αἰ before αἰ; ut as, τίτυψαι τετιψομαι I shall be beaten by and by.

Reliqui Modi the other Moods formantur are form'd ab Indicativo from the Indicative Mood, & and tempora the Tenses à suis Temporibus from their Tenses.

Verbum Medium a Verb of the Middle Voice.

Dicitur it is call'd Verbum medium a Verb of the Middle Voice, quia because habet it hath mediam inflexionem a middle Declining & and mediam Significationem a middle Signification; partim partly passivam passive, partim partly activam active.

Habet it hath activam Terminationem the Active Termination in perfecto in the Præterperfect Tense & and Plusquam perfecto in the Præterpluperfect Tense; in reliquis Temporibus in the rest of the Tenses passivam it hath the passive Termination.

Hæc

Hæc Verba *these Verbs* non dicuntur *are not call'd* media Verbs of the middle Voice propter significationem by reason of their Signification, quasi *as if* ubiuis where-soever you please possint they may accipi be taken active actively vel or passivè passively arbitrio nostro at our pleasure, ut *as* communia Verbs common apud Latinos in the Latin; sed but quod because saltem nonnulla at least some, & and in quibusdam temporibus in certain Tenses, habent have utramque significationem both Significations; ut *as*, ἀγῶμαι ducō I lead, & and ducor I am lead.

Activa significatio an Active signification (ut *as* aliqui volunt some will have it) tribuenda est *is to be given* Præteritis to the Præterperfect Tenses, Aoristis to the Aorists, & and Futuris mediis to the Future Tenses of the middle Voice; & and sunt interpretanda they are to be rendred active actively nisi unless figurata locutio a figurative Speech suadeat persuades aliud another thing, aut or per se in themselves significant they signifie passionem Passion; ut *as*, τέθηκα à from τίθηω contabui I was wasted away, σέπησα à from σήπω computrui I was putrified, μέμνηα à from μαίνομαι insanivi I was mad, ἔλαωλα, ἀπώλωλα perii I was undane, & and similia such like.

Formatio the Forming Temporum of Tenses in Voce
Mediâ in the Middle Voice.

Præsens the Præsent Tense est *is*, idem the same cum with Præsentis passivo the Præsent Tense of the Passive Voice.

Imperfectum the Præterimperfect Tense est *is* idem the same cum Imperfecto passivo with the Præterimperfect Tense of the Passive Voice.

Aoristus secundus the second Aorist formatur *is form'd* ab Aoristo secundo Activo from the second Aorist of the Active Voice, mutando *or* by changing *or* in ὀν into ὀμω; ut *as*, ἔτυπον ἐτύπεμω I did beat.

Aoristus primus the first Aorist formatur is form'd ab Aoristo primo Activo from the first Aorist of the Active Voice, addendo $\mu\lambda\omega$ by adding $\mu\lambda\omega$; ut as, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\lambda\alpha\ \acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\lambda\alpha\mu\lambda\omega$ I have beat.

Futurum primum the first Future Tense formatur is form'd à Futuro primo Activo from the first Future Tense Active, vertendo ω by changing ω in $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ into $\epsilon\mu\alpha\iota$; ut as, $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\omega\ \pi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ I shall beat: Sed but in quintâ Conjugatione in the fifth Conjugation, in $\epsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ into $\epsilon\mu\alpha\iota$; ut as $\lambda\alpha\lambda\omega\ \lambda\alpha\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ I shall or will sing.

Futurum secundum the second Future Tense formatur is form'd à Futuro secundo Activo from the second Future Tense of the Active Voice, mutando ω by changing ω in $\epsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ into $\epsilon\mu\alpha\iota$; ut as, $\tau\upsilon\pi\omega\ \tau\upsilon\pi\epsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ I shall beat.

Excipe except $\pi\acute{\omicron}\mu\alpha\iota$ bibam I will drink, $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ edam I will eat, $\phi\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ edam I will eat, & and illa Poetica those Poetical Words, $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ibo I will go, $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ per Crasin by the Figure Crasis $\nu\epsilon\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$, ibo, I will go.

Præteritum medium the Præterperfect Tense of the Middle Voice formatur is form'd à Præterito Activo from the Præterperfect Tense of the Active Voice, assumendo by taking Characteristicam the Characteristical Letter Aoristi secundi of the second Aorist pro suâ for its own; ut as, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\phi\alpha\ \tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\pi\alpha$ I have beat.

K the Letter κ tollitur is taken away in sextâ Conjugatione in the sixth Conjugation; ut as, $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\upsilon\kappa\alpha\ \lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\upsilon\alpha$ à from $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ to loose.

Iones the Iones item in like manner tollunt κ take away κ è Præterito Medio from the Præterperfect Tense of the Middle Voice, & and corripunt make short penultimam the last Syllable but one; ut as, $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\gamma\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$, $\gamma\acute{\eta}\sigma\alpha$, pro for $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\upsilon\kappa\alpha$ nascor to be born, $\mu\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$, $\mu\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha$, pro for $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\upsilon\kappa\alpha$ valdè cupio to desire greatly: unde from whence Participia these Participles come, $\gamma\epsilon\gamma\alpha\omega\varsigma$ & and $\gamma\epsilon\gamma\omega\varsigma$ born, $\mu\epsilon\mu\alpha\omega\varsigma$ & and $\mu\epsilon\mu\omega\varsigma$ earnestly desiring.

Regulæ Rules.

Penultima the last Syllable but one Præteriti medii of the Præterperfect Tense of the Middle Voice, est is eadem the same cum penultimâ with the last Syllable but one Præteriti Activi of the Præterperfect Tense of the Active Voice plerumque for the most part. Sed but in penultimâ in the last Syllable but one Præsentis Activi of the Præsent Tense of the Active Voice, ei mutatur ei is changed in oi into oi, ut as πείθω πείποιδα persuadeo to persuade; ai mutatur ai is chang'd in η into η, ut as φαίνομαι πέφηναι appareo to appear; α mutatur α is changed in η into η, ut as δάλλω τέθνηκα germino to bud out.

Sed α but α aliquando sometimes servatur is preserv'd, ut as ἔψαλα I have sung.

Disyllaba Verbs of two Syllables quæ which habent ε have ε in penultimâ in the last Syllable but one Futuri of the Future Tense, mutant ε change ε in ο into ο in penultimâ in the last Syllable but one Præteriti Medii of the Præterperfect Tense of the Middle Voice; ut as, λέγω, λέξω, λέλοισα to speak, & and σπείρω, σπερῶ, ἔσπορα, siero to sow.

Cum χ vel φ when χ or φ sit is Characteristica the Characteristical Letter Thematis of the Theme (or Præsent Tense,) Præteritum Activum the Præterperfect Tense of the Active Voice & and Præteritum Medium the Præterperfect Tense of the Middle Voice, idem est is the same, ut as, γέγραφα I have written.

Præteritum plusquam perfectum Medium the Præterpluperfect Tense of the Middle Voice formatur is formed à Præterito from the Præterperfect Tense, mutando α by changing α in εiv into εiv, & and præponendo ε by setting ε before it, si if Verbum the Verb incipiat begins à simplici Consonante with a single Consonant, vel or à mutâ cum liquidâ with a Mute and a Liquid; ut as, τέτυπα, ἔτετύπην I had beaten.

Verba circumflexa *circumflexed Verbs*, five or
contracta *contracted*.

Verba circumflexa *circumflexed Verbs* sic dicuntur are
so called quia because habent they have Circumflexum a
Circumflex in ultimâ Syllabâ in the last Syllable Præsen-
tis of the Præsent Tense.

Oriuntur they have their Original è Verbis from Verbs
sextæ Conjugationis of the sixth Conjugation in éω, áω,
óω, ending in éω, áω, óω; unde from whence tres sunt
Conjugationes are the three Conjugations circumflexo-
rum of circumflexed Verbs.

Prima the first Conjugation in éω ending in éω, Futu-
rum the Future Tense in ήσω in ήσω, Præteritum the Præ-
terperfect Tense in ηκα in ηκα. Secunda the second Con-
jugation in áω ending in áω, Futurum the Future Tense
in ήσω in ήσω, Præteritum the Præterperfect Tense in ηκα
in ηκα. Tertia the third Conjugation in óω ending in óω,
Futurum the Future Tense in ώσω in ώσω, Præteritum the
Præterperfect Tense in ωκα in ωκα.

Exceptiones *Exceptions* in primâ Conjugatione in the
first Conjugation.

Quædam Verba some Verbs primæ Conjugationis of the
first Conjugation formant form Futurum the Future Tense
atque and Præteritum the Præterperfect Tense & in ήσω
& έσω both in ήσω and έσω, ηκα & εκα in ηκα and εκα,
cum η & ε with η and ε; ut as, καλέω voco to call,
αἰνέω laudo to praise, σοφείω sapio to be wise, φέρω
gesto to carry, κορύνω satio to fill, τελέω perficio to fi-
nish, πονέω laboro to labour.

Dissyllaba Verbs of two Syllables formant form Futu-
rum the Future Tense in εύσω in εύσω, scilicet namely,
χέω fundo to pour out, ῥέω fluo to flow, πνέω flo to blow,
πλέω navigo to sail: δέω, δίνω, ligo I bind, ligas thou
bindest, excipitur is excepted, Excep-

Exceptiones Exceptions in secundâ Conjugatione
in the second Conjugation.

Verba Verbs quæ which habent *ε* have *ε* vel *ι* or *ι* ante *άω* before *άω*, ut *ας έάω* permitto to permit or suffer, *δεάω* Specto to behold, *κομάω* laboro to labour; item alſo triſyllaba Verbs of three Syllables quæ which habent *λ* have *λ* vel *γ* or *γ* ante *άω* before *άω*, modo if ſo be Vocalis a Vowel non Conſona not a Conſonant præcedat immediately goes immediately before it; ut *ας, πεγάω* tranſeo to paſs over, *γαλάω* rideo to laugh: & and diſſyllaba Verbs of two Syllables quæ which habent *λ* have *λ* vel *γ* or *γ* ante *άω* before *άω*, ut *ας θλάω* tundo to knock, *κλάω* frango to break, formant form Futurum the Future Tense in *άω* in *άω*, & and Præteritum the Præterperfect Tense in *αγα* into *αγα*. Hæc tamen but theſe, *κείω* vel or *κείω* uro to burn, & and *κλαίω* vel or *κλαίω* fleo to weep, formant form Futurum the Future Tense *κείσω* I ſhall burn, *κλαύσω* I ſhall weep.

Exceptiones Exceptions in tertiâ Conjugatione in the
third Conjugation.

Verba Verbs in *έω* ending in *έω* quæ which deſcendunt deſcend à Nomine from a Noun, formant form Futurum the Future Tense in *έω* in *έω*, Præteritum the Præterperfect Tense in *ωκα* in *ωκα* per *ω* with an *ω*, ut *ας χρυέω*, *χρυέωσω*, *κκρυέωκα* to gild, à *χρυός* from *χρυός* Gold; reliqua all others per *ο* with an *ο*.

Præſens the Præſent Tense & and Imperfectum the Præterimperfect Tense contrahuntur are contracted in Indicativo in the Indicative Mood; Præſens the Præſent Tense ſolummodo only in reliquis Modis in the reſt of the Moods.

Verba circumflexa circumflexed Verbs carent want Aoristo ſecundo the ſecond Aoriſt, Futuro ſecundo the ſecond

second Future Tense, & and Præterito medio the Præter-perfect Tense of the middle Voice.

Exceptio an Exception.

Quæ Verbs which desinunt end in ω impurum in ω impure post contractionem after Contraction in primâ & secundâ Conjugatione in the first and second Conjugation habent have Aoristum secundum the second Aorist, Futurum secundum the second Future Tense, & and Præteritum medium the Præterperfect Tense of the Middle Voice; ut as, δειπῶ, δειπῶ, εἰδεπον, δεδεπα sono to sound.

In dissyllabis in Verbs of two Syllables primæ Conjugationis of the first Conjugation, prima quoque the first Person also, & and tertia pluralis the third Person of the Plural Number, non contrahuntur are not contracted; ut as, πλέω, πλέομαι, πλέω, non not πλώ, πλώμαι, πλώσι to sail: uti as nec neither Optrativis in the Optative Moods, nec nor Subjunctivis in the Subjunctive Moods. In dissyllabis in Verbs of two Syllables secundæ Conjugationis of the second Conjugation, omnes Personæ all Persons contrahuntur are contracted.

Ratio the manner contrahendi of Contracting.

In primâ Conjugatione in the first Conjugation εε contrahitur εε (or two Epsilons) is contracted in ει into ει, εο contrahitur εο is contracted in ε into ε.

Si if Vocalis longa a long Vowel, vel or Diphthongus a Diphthong sequitur ε follows ε, contractio the Contraction fit is made tollendo ε by taking ε away.

In secunda Conjugatione in the second Conjugation.

Si o if o ω vel oi ω or oi sequitur α follows α, contractio the Contraction fit is made in ω in ω.

Si

Si if quævis alia Vocalis any other Vowel vel or Diphthongus Diphthong sequitur *a* follows *a*, contractio the Contractio fit is made in *a* in *a*.

Dores the Dorians contrahunt *ai* contrahit *ai* in *is* into *is*, *ai* in *is* *ai* into *is*, & and *ai* in *is* *ai* into *is*, ut as *ὄρα* *ὄρα*, *ὄρα* *ὄρα*, *ὄρα* *ὄρα* to see: Et and Attici the Attics in his quatuor in these four, *ζῶ*, *ζῆ*, *ζῆ* vivo to live, *πένω*, *πένω*, *πένω* esurio to be hungry, *διψῶ*, *διψῶ*, *διψῶ* sitio to be thirsty, *χρῶμαι*, *χρῶμαι*, *χρῶμαι* utor to use.

Æoles the Æolians in infinitivo in the Infinitive Mood vertunt *ay* turn *ay* in *ais* into *ais*, ut as *γέλαι* pro *γέλαι* to laugh.

Poetæ the Poets in secundâ hâc Conjugatione in this second Conjugation post contractionem in *o* after a Contraction in *o* præponunt *o* set *o* before it, ut as *κομῶν* *κομῶν* sine hair'd à from *κομῶν* caput comatum habeo to have a lovely head of Hair; & and nonnunquam sometimes geminant *a* they double *a*, ut as *τιμᾶσαι* pro for *τιμᾶσαι* to honour.

In tertiâ Conjugatione in the third Conjugation.

Si *o* vel *η* if *o* or *η* sequitur *o* follows *o*, contractio the Contractio fit is made in *o* in *o*.

Si *e* vel *ε* vel *ο* if *e* or *ε* or *ο* sequitur *o* follows *o*, contractio the Contractio fit is made in *ε* in *ε*.

Si if Diphthongus a Diphthong vel or quævis alia Vocalis any other Vowel sequatur follows, contractio the Contractio fit is made in *oi* in *oi* nisi except in infinitivo in the Infinitive Mood, qui which contrahitur is contracted in *ay* in *ay*, ut as *χρυσάειν* *χρυσάειν* to gild.

Verba in *μι* Verbs ending in *μι*.

Sunt there are quatuor Conjugationes four Conjugations Verborum in *μι* of Verbs ending in *μι*, quæ which profluunt

profluunt come è Verbis from Verbs sextæ Conjugationis of the sixth Conjugation in *éw* in *éw* ; ut *as*, à *δέω* from *δέω* τίθμυ comes τίθμυ pono to put ; in *άw* in *άw*, ut *as* à *σάw* from *σάw* comes ἰσμυ statuo to appoint ; in *όw* in *όw*, ut *as* à *δόw* from *δόw* comes δίδωμυ do to give ; in *ύw* in *ύw*, ut *as* à *ζεύw* from *ζεύw* comes ζεύwυμυ jungo to joyn.

Fiunt they are made Verba in *μυ* Verbs ending in *w*, mutando *w* by changing *w* ultimam Syllabam the last Syllable in *μυ* into *μυ*, vertendo by changing penultimam the last Syllable but one in suam longam into its long Syllable si if fit it is mutabilis changeable, ut *as* *δέω* τίθμυ to put, præponendo by setting before it reduplicati- onem a Reduplication.

Reduplicatio the Reduplication duplex est is double: Propria proper, cum when vel either prima consonans the first Consonant thematis of the Theme repetitur is repeated cum i with i, ut *as* *δίδω* δίδωμυ to give ; vel or tenuis a mild Consonant ponitur is put pro aspiratâ for a rough Consonant, ut *as* *δέω* τίθμυ to put : Improperia improper, cum when i tantum only i præfigitur is set before it, idque and that fit is done cum when Verbum the Verb incipiat begins à *s* with *s*, ut *as* *σάw* ἰσμυ to appoint ; vel or cum when Verbum the Verb incipiat be- gins à Vocali with a Vowel, ut *as* *έw* ἰνμυ to send.

Æoles the Æolians mutant *n* change *n* in *e* into *e* ge- minato *μ μ* being doubled, ut *as* *τίθμυ* pro for τίθμυ. Bæoti the Bæotians mutant *n* change *n* in *ei* into *ei*, Re- duplicatione a Reduplication factâ being made per *e* by *e*, ut *as* *ἀφίλμυ* to love.

Nulla est Reduplicatio there is no Reduplication in quartâ Conjugatione in the fourth Conjugation ; sed but tantum only *w* mutatur *w* is chang'd in *μυ* into *μυ*.

Etiã also quædam alia some other Verbs sunt are si- ne Reduplicatiõne without a Reduplication, ut *as* *φῆμυ* to speak, *βῆμυ* to go, *γνῶμυ* to know, *ἀλῶμυ* to take, *σέβημυ* to extinguish.

Verba in μ i Verbs in μ i destituuntur are depriv'd of Futuro secundo the second Future Tense, Præterito medio the Præterperfect Tense of the middle Voice, & and Aoristo secundo Passivo the second Aorist of the Passive Voice.

Præsens the Præsent Tense, Imperfectum the Præterimperfect Tense, & and Aoristus secundus the second Aorist, habent have peculiarem inflexionem a peculiar declining.

Verba Verbs quartæ Conjugationis of the fourth Conjugation, si is sunt they are dissyllaba Words of two Syllables, habent have Futurum the Future Tense & and Aoristum secundum the second Aorist; si is trissyllaba they be of three Syllables, flectuntur they are declined non ultra Imperfectum no farther than the Præterimperfect Tense. Carent etiam they want also modo Optativo the Optative Mood & and Subjunctivo the Subjunctive Mood.

Aoristus secundus the second Aorist similis est is like Imperfecto the Præterimperfect Tense in omnibus in all things, excepto this being excepted quòd that retinet it keeps Vocalem longam a long Vowel in Plurali in the Plural Number, præter except ἔδω I did put, ἔδω I did give, & and ἦν à Verbo ἵμμι from the Verb ἵμμι mitto to send.

Formatio the Forming Temporum of the Tenses Verborum in μ i of Verbs ending in μ i.

Jam suprà dictum est we have above already spoke de Præsenti of the Præsent Tense.

Imperfectum the Præterimperfect Tense formatur is formed à Præsenti from the Præsent Tense, mutando μ i by changing μ i in ν into ν , & and præponendo augmentum by setting the Augment before it, nisi unless Verbum the Verb incipiat begins ab ϵ with ϵ longâ long Positione by Position; ut as, τίθημι ἔτιδω to put: sed but ἵσθμι ἵσθω to appoint.

Observatio an Observation.

Numerus singularis *the Singular Number* & and tertia pluralis *the third Person plural* contrahuntur *are contracted* in Imperfecto in the Praterimperfect Tense Verborum in $\mu\iota$ of Verbs ending in $\mu\iota$, ut as ἐπὶθρον ἐπὶθρον I did put, ἐπὶθρῆς ἐπὶθρῆς thou didst put, ἐδιδόν ἐδιδόν they did give. Eriam also secundæ personæ the second Persons Imperativi of the Imperative Mood sæpe oftentimes contrahuntur *are contracted*, ut as τίθι pro for τίθῃ put thou, ἵστα pro for ἵστασθι appoint thou, δίδω pro for δίδωσθι give thou.

Aoristus secundus *the second Aorist* deducitur *is deriv'd* ab Imperfecto *from the Praterimperfect Tense* rejiciendo reduplicationem *by casting away the Reduplication* & and præponendo ϵ *by setting ϵ before it*, ut as ἐνέδω ἐδω I did put : sed but ἔστω ἔστω I did appoint or was appointed, quod *which* ut Præteritum *as the Præterperfect Tense* ἔστα (quod & *as also* ἔστα) habet *hath* Neutram seu Passivam significationem *a Neuter or Passive Signification*, scilicet *to wit* ἴσθι I have stood, jacui I have lain down, vel or positus sum I have been put.

Si *if* Verbum *a Verb* caret *wants* Reduplicatione *a Reduplication*, Imperfectum *the Praterimperfect Tense* & and Aoristus secundus *the second Aorist* idem est *is the same* ; ut as, σβῆμι ἐσβην *extinguo to extinguish*.

Imperativus the Imperative Mood.

Aoristus secundus *the second Aorist* $\epsilon\iota$ & and Crasi $\epsilon\iota$ by the Figure Crasis $\epsilon\iota$ solummodo *only* in compositis in the Compounds, ut as ἐξῆ exi go out, ἦε transi pass over. Optativus *the Optative Mood*, & and Subjunctivus *the Subjunctive Mood* non sunt in usu *are not in use*.

Inui vado *to go* planè plainly declinatur *is declined* eadem ratione *after the same manner* : ἀπῆσαν they are gone

gone away, in Indicativo in the Indicative Mood; ἀπα-
 ον when they are gone away, in Subjunctivo in the Sub-
 junctive Mood; ἀπέρχαι to go away, in Infinitivo in the
 Infinitive Mood; usurpantur are us'd tantum only ab
 Oratoribus by the Orators.

Ἰμῶ concupisco to covet or desire habet bath ean-
 dem inflectionem the same declining, præterquam quod
 except that format it formeth Aoristum primum the first
 Aorist ἦσα non ἦξα, ἦσα not ἦξα, I have coveted or desir'd.

Verbalia Verbals, or Nouns derived from Verbs.

Verbalia omnia all Verbals ferè in a manner dedu-
 cuntur are deriv'd vel either à primâ personâ from the
 first Person Præteriti passivi of the Præterperfect Tense of
 the Passive Voice, in *μα* ending in *μα*, ut as γέγραμα
 littera a Letter, in *μ* in *μ*, ut as δεσμὸς vinculum
 a Chain, in *μν* in *μν*, ut as γέγραμν line a Line, in
μων in *μων*, ut as νοήμων intelligens intelligent; vel or
 à secundâ personâ from the second Person Præteriti Pas-
 sivi of the Præterperfect Tense of the Passive Voice, in *ς*
 ending in *ς*, ut as, ποιῆς Poësis Poetry, in *ια* in *ια*, ut
 as δοκιμασία probatio Probation; vel or à tertiâ perso-
 nâ from the third Person Præteriti passivi of the Præter-
 perfect Tense of the Passive Voice, Masculina of the Mas-
 culine Gender in *της* ending in *της*, ποιητὴς Poeta a Poet,
 in *τ* in *τ*, ἀκροῦς audibilis audible; in *της* in *της*,
 χαρακτὴς character a Character, in *τως* in *τως*, κοσμη-
 τωρ Princeps a Prince, in *κ* in *κ*, κριτικὸς judicia-
 lis judicial; Fœminina of the Fœminine Gender in *τις* in
τις, πίστις fides Faith, in *τις* in *τις*, ὄρχισις ars the art
 saltandi of Dancing, in *τις* in *τις*, ὄρχισις saltatrix a
 Woman Dancer, in *της* in *της*, ὄρχισις illa pars that
 part Theatri of the Theatre in quâ in which chorus the
 Chorus saltabat danc'd; Neutra of the Neuter Gender in
τιον in *τιον*, ποτήριον poculum a Cup, in *την* in
την, εἰσακτέον Minerval Entrance money. Adverbia

Adverbs positionis of Position in εὖς, ἐὰ, ἐόν in εὖς, ἐὰ, ἐόν, ut *as* γεγραμμένος, γεγραμμένα, γεγραμμένον *to be written*; vel or à Præterito medio from the Præterperfect Tense of the Middle Voice, in ος in ος, ut *as*, λόγος sermo a word, in η in η, ἐπιστολή epistola an Epistle, in ιον in ιον, λόγον oraculum an Oracle, in εὖς in εὖς, πνεύς sector a Cutter.

Paucula quædam some few descendunt come ab ipso themate from the Theme (or Præsent Tense) it self, ut as λευκός candidus white, à from λεύω video to see, & and ab Aoristo secundo from the second Aorist, ut as φυγή fuga flight, ab from ἐφυγον to fly.

Impersonalia Verbs Impersonals.

Ἀνήκε & and προσήκε convenit *is is meet*, ἀνῆκε & and προσῆκε conveniebat *it was meet*.

Ἀρέσκει placet *it pleaseth*, ἡρεσκε placebat *it did please*, ἀρέσκει placebit *it will please*, ἡρεσε placuit *it hath pleased*.

Δεῖ oportet *it behoveth*, ἐδεῖ oportebat *it did behove*, δεήσει oportebit *it will behove*, ἐδεῖτο oportuit *it hath behov'd*, Infinitivus the Infinitive Mood δεῖν oportere *to behove*, Participium the Participle δεὼν quod oportet *that which behoveth*.

Δοκεῖ videretur *it seemeth*, ἐδοκεῖ videbatur *it did seem*, δοξεῖ videbitur *it shall seem*, ἐδοξε visum est *it hath seemed*.

Μέλει curæ est *it is my care*, ἐμέλει curæ erat *it was my care*, μέλει curæ erit *it shall be my care*, ἐμέλει curæ fuit *it hath been my care*.

Χρήν oportet *it behoveth*, ἐχρήν oportebat *it did behove*, χρήν oportebit *it will behove*, χρέωντο oportere *to behove*.

Compositum the compound Verb ἀπόχεν sufficit *it is sufficient*, ἀπέχεν sufficiebat *it was sufficient*, Futurum the Future Tense ἀποχρήσκει sufficiet *it will be sufficient*, Aoristus

Aoristus primus the first Aorist ἀπέχεν sufficit it hath been sufficient, Infinitivus the Infinitive Mood ὑποχρεῖναι sufficere to be sufficient.

Ἐν ἄλγεσι accidit it happens, ἐμαρται & and πῖπρωται in fatis est it is decreed by the Fates, ἀ from πρᾶν definitio to determine, sunt are Passiva Impersonalia Verbs Impersonals of the Passive Voice.

Verba Defectiva Verbs defective.

Verba Defectiva Verbs defective sunt are quæ Verbs which communiter commonly conjugantur are declin'd solummodo only usque ad Præteritum imperfectum as far as the Præterimperfect Tense; & and si quæ tempora habent if they have any Tenses præter ea beside them, mutantur they borrow illa them à verbis aliis from other Verbs quorum præsens whose Præsent Tense non est in usu is not in use.

Autem but illa those sunt are Gravitona Gravitones in βω ending in βω, quæ which habent have penultimam the last Syllable but one vel either in ε solum only in ε, vel or cum immutabili with an immutable Consonant, ut as βέμω to turn in a Circle, φέσσω to feed, σέσω to worship.

Gravitona Gravitones in αω ending in αω; ut as, λαμβάνω to take.

In σκω Verbs ending in σκω, γινώσκω to know; præter except θνήσκω to die, quod which facit makes θνήξω (I shall die) in the Future Tense, & and ἀλύσκω, ἀλύξω to avoid.

In αθω in αθω, ut as κινάθω to go; έθω in έθω, ut as τέλειθω I am; ύθω in ύθω, ut as μινύθω to lessen; θω in θω cum implicatione Consonantis with a Consonant join'd to it, ut as ἄρχθω to lead.

Hyperdissyllaba Verbs of more than two Syllables in ειω ending in ειω, ut as φαείνω to shine. Hyperdissyllaba Words of more than two Syllables in υω in υω, facien-

tia

ria which make Verba in *μι* Verbs ending in *μι*; ut *αἰ*, *κερυννύω* to mingle, *ρηρνύω* to break, *σθερνύω* to extinguish, *σθωννύω* *σθερνύω* to strow.

Item also quæ Verbs which habent have duas Consonantes two Consonants ante *ω* before *ω*, quarum altera one of which liquida est is a liquid, ut *αἰ* *δάκνω* to bite.

Quæ Verbs which desinunt end in *ω* purum in *ω* pure, *υι* diphthongo the Diphthong *υι* præcedente going before it, ut *αἰ* *αἰγύω* to go.

Quæ Verbs which in *σω* end in *σω*, *σι* if *ν* vel *λ* *ν* or *λ* præcedat goes immediately before it, ut *αἰ* *σπένσω* to sacrifice, *μέλσω* to melt.

Item also in *είω* Verbs ending in *είω*, derivata deriv'd à Præsenti from the Præsenti Tense vel or Futuro the Future Tense; ut *αἰ*, *τελείω*, *ἐτέλειον*, à from *τελέω* to finish; *γαμέω*, *γαμήσω*, *γαμύσειω* to desire to marry; *βέβω*, *βέβωω*, *βεβύσειω* to desire to eat; *ὄψω*, *ὄψωω*, *ὄψύσειω* to desire to see; *πολεμέω*, *πολεμήσω*, *πολεμύσειω* to desire to go to War; quæ which Verbs connotant denote appetentiam an earnest desire: Cupio edere I desire to eat, cupio cernere I desire to see, nupturio I desire to be married, bellaturio I desire to go to War.

Et and quæ those Verbs which Attici the Attics fecerunt have made incontracta uncontracted Verbs ex contractis of contracted Verbs, *αὐξέω*, *αὐξῶ*, *αὐξω* *πύξω* to encrease, *ἀλεξέω*, *ἀλεξῶ*, *ἀλέξω* to drive away, *ἐβέω*, *ἐβῶ*, *ἐβω* to boil, quæ which mutantur borrow reliqua tempora the rest of their Tenses à circumflexis suis from their circumflexed Verbs; *αὐξήσω* I will encrease, *ἀλεξήσω* I will drive away, *ἐβήσω* I will boil.

Sic in like manner quæ those Verbs which propter consonantem aliquam by reason of some Consonant injectam put in mutarunt & have changed *ε* in *ι* into *ι*, ut *αἰ* *μένω*, *μῶμνω*, *ἐμμνω* to stay, *τίκω*, *τήκω* to bring forth, *ἐνέπω*, *ἐνίσπω* to say, *γείνομαι*, *γίσνομαι* to be: At but *ἔπω* *ἔσπω* to speak, *ἔπομαι*, *ἔσπομαι* to follow, non mutant & don't change *ε*; tamen yet subinde every now and

and then amittunt illud they lose it, ut as $\sigma\pi\acute{\iota}\tau\epsilon$ pro for $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\pi\epsilon\iota$ follow ye; $\sigma\pi\acute{\iota}\delta\alpha\iota$ pro for $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\pi\epsilon\delta\alpha\iota$ to follow; $\sigma\pi\acute{\iota}\mu\omega$ pro for $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\pi\acute{\omicron}\mu\omega$ following.

Adverbium an Adverb.

Adverbium an Adverb est is aut either *primarium primitive*, ut as $\nu\acute{\upsilon}\nu$ nunc now, $\tau\acute{\iota}\tau\epsilon$ tunc then, aut or *derivativum derivative*, in ς ending in ς , ut as $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\omega\iota\varsigma\iota$ Græcè in Greek, $\rho\omega\mu\alpha\iota\varsigma\iota$ Latinè in Latin; item likewise in $\delta\upsilon\nu$ ending in $\delta\upsilon\nu$, ut as $\kappa\upsilon\nu\eta\delta\upsilon\nu$ caninè like a Dog; in $\lambda\omega$ ending in $\lambda\omega$, ut as $\kappa\epsilon\upsilon\zeta\lambda\omega$ secreto privately; in $\epsilon\iota$ ending in $\epsilon\iota$, ut as, $\pi\alpha\nu\sigma\upsilon\delta\epsilon\iota$ omnino, prorsus altogether.

Adverbium an Adverb in $\omega\varsigma$ ending in $\omega\varsigma$ ducitur is taken à Genitivo plurali from the Genitive Case plural nominis adjectivi of a Noun Adjective; ut as, $\eta\eta\delta\alpha\lambda\eta\delta\omega\nu$ of true things $\alpha\lambda\eta\delta\omega\varsigma$ comes $\alpha\lambda\eta\delta\omega\varsigma$ verè truly; $\eta\eta\delta\acute{\omicron}\xi\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$ of sharp things $\acute{\omicron}\xi\acute{\epsilon}\omega\varsigma$ acutè sharply.

Porro moreover, $\delta\epsilon$, $\sigma\epsilon$, $\zeta\epsilon$, adjectiones Syllabicæ syllabical Additions, notæ sunt are the marks of Adverbs which signifie ad locum to a place; $\delta\epsilon\nu$, $\delta\epsilon$, de loco from a place; $\delta\iota$, $\sigma\iota$, $\chi\epsilon$, $\chi\eta$, in loco in a place; ut as, $\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\nu\acute{\omicron}\nu\delta\epsilon$ ad cælum to Heaven, $\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\nu\acute{\omicron}\delta\epsilon$ de cælo from Heaven, $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\omicron\delta\iota$ ubique in every place, $\pi\alpha\nu\lambda\alpha\chi\epsilon$, $\pi\alpha\nu\lambda\alpha\chi\eta$ ubivis in any place, any where: $\alpha\epsilon\iota$, $\epsilon\epsilon\iota$, $\alpha\gamma\alpha$, $\beta\epsilon\iota$, $\delta\alpha$, $\zeta\alpha$, $\beta\epsilon$, $\lambda\alpha$, $\lambda\epsilon$, præfixa being set before aliis dictionibus other Words, adaugent encrease significata the Significations earum of them; ut as $\delta\eta\lambda\omega$ manifestus very manifest, $\alpha\epsilon\iota\delta\eta\lambda\omega$ vel or $\epsilon\epsilon\iota\delta\eta\lambda\omega$ valdè manifestus very manifest: $\nu\eta$ & $\nu\epsilon$ privant diminish the Signification in compositione in composition; $\epsilon\nu$ indicat $\epsilon\nu$ shews facilitatem easiness; $\delta\nu\varsigma$ indicat $\delta\nu\varsigma$ shews difficultatem difficulty seu or malignitatem malignity.

A the Letter α in compositis compounded privat diminishes, conjungit joyns, & and auget encreases; ut as, $\chi\alpha\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ gratia thanks, $\alpha\chi\alpha\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ ingratus ungrateful, $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\epsilon\varsigma$ omnes

omnes *all*, ἅπαντες *omnes simul all together*, ἄξυλος *lignis plenus very woody*.

Adjectiva Neutralia *Adjectives of the Neuter Gender*
 sæpe oftentimes adverbiascunt *grow into Adverbs*.

Conjunctio a Conjunction.

Conjunctiones copulativæ *Conjunctions Copulative*; καὶ *and* τε *que and*, ἠδὲ *atque and Poeticè according to the Poets*; καὶ μέντοι *atque and*, καὶ μὲν καὶ *quinetiam moreover*, καὶ τοι καὶ *atque adeò and so*, καὶ γὰρ αὖ *rursus etiam and again*, ἠμὲν καὶ *both*, ἠδὲ καὶ *cum and also*, Poeticè according to the Poets.

Connexivæ *Conjunctions connective seu or conditionales conditional*; εἰ *cum compositis with the Compounds* εἰς, ἂν, ἔν, καὶ, *si if*; πρὶν, εἰδὴ, εἰδήτες, *liquidem if so be*; ἐπειπέρ, ἐπειδὴ, ἐπειδήτες, ἐπειδὴν, ἐπειν, *si if, cum seeing that, postquam after that, quandoquidem since that*; εἰ μὴ, ὅτι μὴ, *nisi unless, but that*; εἰ δὲ μὴ, *minus but if not, alioqui otherwise*; εἰ γὰρ, *si saltem if at least*; εἰδ' ἄρα, *fin verò but if*.

Discretivæ *Conjunctions discretive*; καὶ *quidem truly*; δὲ *verò but*; γὰρ, ἀπὲρ, ἀλλὰ, *sed but, verum but*; μὲντοι, *sanè truly, sed but*; μὲντοιπε, μὲντοιγε, *nimirum to wit, tamen yet*; δέγε, δέπε, δέτοι, *autem but*; δὲ, δὴ, *porrò moreover, autem but*.

Adversativæ *Conjunctions Adversative*; καίπερ, εἰκαλ, καὶ ἂν, καὶ ἂν εἰ, *et si although*.

Redditivæ *Conjunctions Redditive*: ὅμως, δήπε, γὰρ, δήπε, ἔμπης, *tamen yet*; ἀλλὰ γὰρ, ἀλλὰ δὴ, ἀλλὰ καὶ, ἀλλὰ ἔν, *atenim but indeed, sed tamen but yet, atqui but, at vero however*; καίτοι, καίτοιγε, *atque and, sed but, quanquam however*.

Disjunctivæ *Conjunctions disjunctive*: ἢ, ἢτοι, ἢπε, *vel either, aut or, sive whither*.

Causales *Conjunctions causal*: γὰρ *cum præpositione with a Præposition*, καὶ γὰρ, ἢ γὰρ, γάρτοι, γὰρ αὖ, γάρπε, γὰρ

γὰρ δὴπερ, nam for, enim for, etenim for; ἔ γὰρ ἀλλὰ, enimvero yea truly; ὅτι, διό, διότι, καὶ διότι, ἔνεκα, Poeticè according to the Poets, quid why, quod because; ἐπεὶ, postquam after that; ἵνα, ὥς, ὅπως, ὅφρα, Poeticè among the Poets, ὥστε ut that.

Rationales Conjunctions Rational, seu or Collectivæ Collective; ἔν, ἄρα, τοιδή, τοιγάρτοι, τοιγαρὲν, ἔκυν, τοίνυν, καὶ δὴ, τῆνεκα, Poeticè among the Poets, quare wherefore, ideo therefore, igitur therefore, idcirco therefore, ergo therefore.

Dubitativæ Conjunctions Dubitative; ut as, ἄρα, num whether or no? μὲν, numquid whither.

Potentiales Conjunctions Potential; ut as, ἂν, καὶ, vel or, καὶ if.

Expletivæ Conjunctions Expletive, quæ which significant signifie nihil nothing, sed but explent fill up carmen a Verse; εἰ, δὲν, ὃν, περ, τοι, περ, πῶ, ὡς, καὶ ἂν, &c.

Præpositio a Præposition.

Sunt there are octodecim Præpositiones eighteen Præpositions. Sex monosyllabæ six of one Syllable; ἐν, & and Poeticè among the Poets ἐνὶ in; εἰς, & and Atticè according to the Attics εἰς ad to, in, upon; ἐν (with a κ) ex of ante Consonantem before a Consonant; ἐξ (with a ξ) ex of ante Vocalem before a Word that begins with a Vowel; σὺν cum with; ἄντ' ante before; ἄρ' ad to, à from, coram before or in presence. Duodecim twelve dissyllabæ of two Syllables; ἀνὰ per through; κατὰ secundum after, contra against; διὰ propter for or by reason of, per through; μετὰ cum with, post after; ἀπὸ à from, apud with, contra against; ἀντὶ pro for or against; ἐπὶ in upon, super upon, propter for the sake of, ad to; περὶ de of or concerning; circa about; ἀμφὶ de of, circum about; ὑπὸ à from, vel or, sub under; ὑπο sub under; ὑπὲρ super above, pro for, suprâ beyond.

Syntaxis *the Syntaxis.*

Convenientia the Agreement Nominativi of the Nomina-
tive Case & and Verbi of the Verb.

Verbum the Verb coheret agrees cum Nominativo with the Nominative Case Numero in Number & and Personâ in Person; ut α, (1) Πολλὰ καὶ τοῖς sapè oftentimes καὶ μὲν ἀνὴρ etiam stultus even a Fool εἶπε loquitur speaks καὶ καιρὸν opportuna seasonable things.

Exceptio an Exception.

Neutra pluralia *Neuters of the plural Number* gaudent *have* verbo *verb* singulari *a Verb of the singular Number*, aliquando etiam *sometimes too* Masculina *Masculines*, & and Fœminina *Fœminines*; ut *as*, πάντα *omnia* *all things* ὑπακούουσιν *obediunt* *obey* τῷ ἀργύρῳ *pecuniæ* *Money*.

"Αμφω both & and δ' two quamvis dualia tho' they

(1.) I am not unsensible that this Verse is otherwise Read, and otherwise Translated; but bare Translation being my Design, I have kept to the Text, tho' perhaps in some Places to a Fault. Here instead of *καὶ μῶρο* is read *κηπόρος* a Gardiner, and instead of *καταλαβὼν* is read *μᾶλα καιρίον* very seasonable: It is also proverbially Translated, *A blind Man may perchance hit the Mark*. So likewise are there other places which are Proverbially us'd, but here Translated *verbatim*: as, *μετὰ τὸν πόλεμον συμμαχία*, after Beef Mustard; *ἄντι γλώττης*, tongue-tied, or greas'd in the fist; *ὄνυ σκιάς ὑπὲρ*, a Tale of a Tub, &c. You will meet with these and others hereafter (as I said) Translated *verbatim*. And since the Design is for the Use and Ease of Children, I hope it will be favourably entertain'd, since hardly any thing can be too plainly and easily propos'd to young Capacities. The Critical part I shall leave either to another time, or better hand.

be of the Dual Number, *ſæpè junguntur* are often join'd plurali to a plural : *ἔξ ἀμφοῖν* *ſευδῶν* ex utriſque falſis from both falſe : *ποῖς* conſtitue appoint *δύο* *κρούς* two times *τῷ* *λέγειν* loquendi of ſpeaking.

Regula a Rule.

Atticè according to the Attics Genitivus the Genitive Caſe ponitur is put loco Nominativi inſtead of the Nominative Caſe per Antiptōſin by an Antiptōſis ; ut *ας*, *εἰς* *μοι* utinam would to God, *τέτε* pro for *τῷτο* *ῥοῖς* illud fiat that may happen.

Convenientia the Agreement Subſtantivi of the Subſtantive & and Adjectivi of the Adjective.

Adjectivum the Adjective conſentit agrees cum Subſtantivo with the Subſtantive Caſu in Caſe, Genere in Gender, & and Numero in Number ; ut *ας*, *χρῆς* *ἀνὴρ* Vir bonus a good Man *ὅτι* eſt is *κοινὸν* *ἀγαθὸν* commune bonum a common Good.

Exceptio an Exception.

Poeticè according to the Poets, & and Atticè according to the Attics, conſentit it agrees nec neither Caſu in Caſe, nec nor Genere in Gender, nec nor Numero in Number ; ut *ας*, *κόσμος* *γυνή* ornata Mulier a neat Woman : *Ἰππότης* *Νέστωρ* eques Neſtor Neſtor the expert Horſeman.

Obſervatio an Obſervation.

Adjectiva Adjectives compoſita compounded & and derivata derived, in *ος* deſinentia ending in *ος*, ſerè uſually accipiuntur are taken communiter commonly : ut *ας*, *πρωσία* poena Punishment *ἀκόλουθος* comes eſt is a Companion *ἀδίκιας* inſtitiæ of Injuſtice.

Adjectiva *Adjectives* sæpè oftentimes permutant change suum Substantivum *their Substantive* in Genitivum into a Genitive Case: ut *as*, φαῦλοι ὁ ἄνθρωπος pro for φαῦλοι ἄνθρωποι impli homines *wicked Men*.

Sæpè oftentimes Substantiva *Substantives* usurpantur are us'd pro Adjectivis for *Adjectives*: ut *as*, μαγικήν τήν ἀρtem ars magica the magick Art: ἔξέμαθον didici I have learn'd & ἑλληνικὴν γλῶσσαν Græcam Linguam the Greek Tongue.

Convenientia the Agreement Relativi of the Relative
& and Antecedentis of the Antecedent.

Relativum the Relative concordat agrees cum Antecedente with the Antecedent Genere in Gender, Numero in Number, & and Personâ in Person: ut *as*, χάριν οἷς ἀντὶ τοῦ ὄντος I give you Thanks & τιμῆς pro honore for the Honour ἣν quo with which με τιμᾶτε me honoratis ye honour me.

Atticè according to the Attics Relativum the Relative & and Antecedens the Antecedent ponuntur are put eodem Casu in the same Case: ut *as*, χρῶμαι ὑμῶν βιβλίοις utor I use libris the Books οἷς quos which ἔχω habeo I have.

Syntaxis the Construction Substantivi of the Substantive.

Genitivus the Genitive Case sæpè oftentimes ponitur is put in Nominibus propriis in proper Names per Eclipsin by the Figure Eclipsis: ut *as*, Νηλεὺς Neleus Neleum ὁ Κόδρος the Son of Codrus, subaudi understand ὑὸς a Son: εἰς ᾧδαν ad. inferos to the Shades below, subaudi understand οἶκον the place of abode: & and per defectum thro' the want vocis ἕνεκα of the Word ἕνεκα for or by reason of; ut *as*, μακάριος beatus blessed & πιστός propter fidem for his Faith.

Genitivus a Genitive Case per se positus put by it self est abominantis denotes abominating, or detesting : ut as, ὁ ἀναιδέας O impudentiam O the Impudence !

Adjectiva Adjectives.

Adjectiva Adjectives Neutralia of the Neuter Gender non rarò often fiunt become Adverbia Adverbs : ut as, ὀξὺ celeriter quickly, καλὰ pulchrè well, τὰ πρῶτα primùm in the first place, τὰ ἀρχαῖα olim heretofore, μέτρια mediocriter moderately, ἀλυπῶτα]α latissime most joyfully.

Genitivus a Genit. Case post Adjectiva after Adjectives.

Adjectiva Adjectives quæ which denotant signifie desiderium Desire, notitiam Knowledge, ignorantiam Ignorance, copiam Plenty, inopiam Want, dignitatem Dignity, differentiam Distinction, damnationem Condemnation, &c. Genitivum adsciscunt govern a Genitive Case ; ut as, θυσιῶς perditè cupidus earnestly desirous τῆ δόξης gloriæ of glory, ἀπειροῦ πραγμάτων imperitus rerum unskilful of Affairs.

Regula a Rule.

Nomina partitiva Nouns Partitive, infinita Indefinite, interrogativa Interrogative, & and Numeralia Nouns of Number, item also comparativa Comparatives, & and superlativa Superlatives, gaudent Genitivo govern a Genitive Case ; ut as, ἕκαστον τῶν ζώων unumquodque animalium every living Creature.

Comparativa Comparatives cum when exponuntur they are expounded per quàm by quàm than adsciscunt have Genitivum a Genitive Case ; ut as, ἔδειν ἄλλο nihil nothing κενεώτερον vanius is more vain τῆ πολυπερίουρνης curiositate than Curiosity.

Etiā

Etiam also Nomina Nouns quæ which induunt take upon them naturam the nature Superlativorum of Superlatives, gaudent Genitivo will have a Genitive Case; ut as, ἑξοχὸς πάντων præcipuus omnium the chiefest of all, Δία Θεῶν Diva Dearum the greatest of the Goddesses.

Adjectiva Adjectives.

Adjectiva Adjectives quibus wherein commodum Profit, incommodum Disprofit, similitudo Likeness, dissimilitudo Unlikeness, contrarietas Contrariety, &c. significantur are signified, in Dativum transeunt govern a Dative Case; ut as, φίλος σοι amicus tibi friendly to thee, ἐναντίος νόμῳ adversus legem contrary to the Law.

Huc hither Adjectiva Adjectives composita compound- ed ex σύν of σύν with & and ὁμῶς together, referuntur are referred; ut as, σύντροφος a Companion brought up with one, ὁμόγλωσσος of the same Tongue or Language.

Quædam some Adjectives quæ which significant signifie similitudinem Likeness, etiam also gaudent Genitivo govern a Genitive Case; ut as, ὅμοιος ἀνθρώπῳ like the Man.

Accusativus an Accusative Case post Adjectiva after Adjectives.

Adjectiva Adjectives si if ὅτι as to subintelligitur be understood regunt govern Accusativum an Accusative Case; ut as, Ῥωμαῖος Romanus a Roman πατρίδα patria as to his Country: Οὐδεὶς ἀνθρώπων αὐτὸς nemo hominum no Man ἀπαντα σοφός in omnibus sapiens est is wise in all things (or as to all things.)

Constructio the Construction Pronominis of a Pronoun.

Genitivus the Genitive Case Pronominis primitivi of a Pronoun primitive ponitur is put loco in the place possessivi

ſeſſivi of a Poſſeſſive; ut *ας, πατὴρ μὲ* pro for *πατὴρ ἐμὸς* my Father.

Regula a Rule.

Pronomina Pronouns quandoque ſometimes conſtruntur are conſtrued in loco inſtead Adverbiorum of Adverbs; ut *ας, ταῦτά μοι, ταῦτ' ἄρα* proinde furthermore; *ταύτη* hoc pacto by this means; *ταύτη μοι* itaque therefore.

Nominativus a Nominat. Caſe poſt Verbum after a Verb.

Verba Subſtantiva the Verbs Subſtantive *τις εἰμι, ὑπάρχω, γίνομαι* I am, &c and illa Poetica thoſe Poetical Verbs *πέλω, πίλομαι, τελέω, ὤρω*, ſum I am, item alſo Verba geſtus Verbs of Geſture, expetunt require Nominativum a Nominative Caſe utrinque both before and after them; ut *ας, ὁ πλετος* Divitiæ Riches *ἐπιτάφυμα ὄν* operculum ſunt are the Coverings *ἁπάντων* malorum of Evils.

Obſervatio an Obſervation.

Nominativus the Nominative Caſe poſt Verbum after a Verb mutatur is chang'd in Genitivum into a Genitive Caſe; ut *ας, Κροῖſος* Crœſus Crœſus King of Lydia *ὅς ἐστι πλεσιων*, id eſt that is, *πλεσιος*, eſt dives is rich.

Genitivus a Genitive Caſe poſt Verbum after a Verb.

Verba Verbs incipiendi of Beginning, deſinendi of Leaving of, appetendi of Deſiring, amandi of Loving, recordandi of Remembring, participandi of Partaking, admirandi of Admiring, accuſandi of Accuſing, parcendi of Sparing, privandi of Depriving, abſtinendi of Abſtaining, contemnendi of Contemning, imperandi of Commanding, fruendi of Enjoying, egendi of Wanting, conſequendi

sequendi of Attaining, implendi of Filling, differendi of Putting off, excellendi of Excelling, vendendi of Selling, Genitivo gaudent govern a Genitive Case; ut *as*, ἀρχόμεθα auspiciamur we begin τὴ ζῆν vitam our Life ἀπὸ λύπης à dolore with Grief.

Genitivus a Genitive Case absolute sumptus put absolute additur is added quibullibet Verbis to any Verbs: ut *as*, ἐμὴ διδάσκωντος when I was Teaching; & and Atticè according to the Attics, Accusativus an Accus. Case.

Dativus a Dative Case post Verbum after a Verb.

Verba Verbs posita put acquisitive acquisitively, item also sequendi Verbs of Following, certandi of Striving, precandi of Praying, utendi of Using, gaudendi of Rejoycing, juvandi of Helping, dandi of Giving, reprehendendi of Reproving, exprobrandi of Upbraiding, conveniendi of Agreeing, colloquendi of Discoursing together, exigunt require Dativum a Dative Case; ut *as*, ἐπομαι sequor I follow τοῖς παλαιοῖς veteres the Ancients.

Etiā also quodvis Verbum any Verb admittit governs Dativum a Dative Case significantem signifying causam the Cause, aut or Instrumentum the Instrument, aut or modum the Manner actionis of doing; ut *as*, μάχεσθαι pugna fight thou ἀργυρέαις λόγχαις argenteis telis with Silver Weapons καὶ κερταίσεις & vinces and thou shalt overcome πάντα omnia all things.

Accusativus an Accusative Case post Verbum after a Verb.

Accusativus an Accusative Case sequitur follows Verba activa Verbs active & and habentia Verbs that have significationem the Signification eorum of them; ut *as*, ταῦτ' ἐστὶν ἰδὲν idem est it is the same thing ἰατρῆαν νεκρὸν mortuum curare to cure a dead Man καὶ γέροντα & erudire and to instruct γέροντα senem an old Man.

Hæc

Hæc *these* habent *have* variam constructionem a divers Construction: ut *as*, τίς hoc *this* ὀφείλει μοι καί με *deest mihi is wanting to me*; ἀρχεὶ *præest he is chief* over τῆ πόλεως, καὶ τῇ πόλει *civitati the City*; λοιδορεῖ *convicior I reproach* σοι καὶ σε *tibi thee*; προσκυνῶ *adoro I worship* τὸ Θεὸν καὶ τὸ Θεόν *Deum God*: cum multis aliis *with many others* hujusmodi of *this* sort.

Constructio the Constructio Verborum Passivorum of Verbs of the Passive Voice.

Passiva Verbs of the Passive Voice exigunt require Genitivum a Genitive Case cum Præpositione with the Præposition ὑπὸ *by*, ἀπὸ *from*, ἐκ *from*, παρὰ *from*; ut *as*, ὁ νῦν mens the Mind διαφθείρεται *corruptitur is corrupted* ὑπὸ οἴνου à vino *by Wine*: verò *but* Genitivus iste *that* Genitive Case nonnunquam sometimes vertitur is turn'd in Dativum into a Dative Case; ut *as*, ἐπεποιήσατο μοι *it was done by me*.

Regula a Rule.

Passiva Verbs Passive junguntur are join'd Accusativo to an Accusative Case per Synecdochen by the Figure Synecdoche; ut *as*, πλήττομαι *I am struck* τὴν κεφαλὴν *upon the Head*.

Passiva Verbs Passive regunt govern Accusativum an Accusative Case Activorum suorum of their Actives; ut *as*, ἡ πρὸς τὴν ἀρχὴν *the Government is not entrusted* Μωϋσῶ *to a Fool*; quia *because* dicimus *we say* ἡ πρὸς τὴν ἀρχὴν *the Government* Μωϋσῶ *stulto to a Fool*.

Regula a Rule.

Plurima Activa many Verbs of the Active Voice sæpe oftentimes significant passivè have the Signification of the Passive

Passive Voice, & and habent have passivam constructionem a Passive Construction; ut as, ἀπαλλάττω liberor I am freed τὸν σὺ ἀ τὴν thee: sic so τελεῶ censeor I am cessed, ἀναλαμβάνω recreor I am recreated, ἀναστρέφω reflector I am bent back, ῥίπτω iactor I am tossed, συνάμω conjungor I am joined, ἀσκῶ exerceor I am exercis'd, κρύπτω occultor I am hidden.

Impersonalia Verbs Impersonal.

Impersonalia these Verbs Impersonal exigunt govern Genitivum a Genitive Case, δεῖ, δεῖται, πρὸς δεῖ, opus est it is necessary. Genitivum these govern a Genitive Case & and Dativum a Dative Case, δοκεῖ it seemeth, μέλει it is cared for, μετὰ μέλει it repenteth, πρὸς οἶκεῖ it belongeth, διαφέρει it concerneth, μετέσθι it partakes of, ἐνδέχεται fieri potest it may be. Dativum these govern a Dative Case, δοκεῖ it seems, συμβαίνει it is meet, ἔξεσθι it is lawful, πρὸς οἶκεῖ it is over and above, γίνεσθαι it is, γέρεται it becometh. Accusativum these govern an Accusative Case cum Infinitivo with an Infinitive Mood, χρῆν it behoveth, γέρεται it becometh, δεῖ oportet it behoveth.

Gerundia Gerunds & and Supina Supines.

Græci the Greeks usurpant use Infinitivum the Infinitive Mood cum Articulo with an Article vel or sine Articulo without an Article pro Gerundiis instead of Gerunds & and Supinis Supines; ut as, ἀγαθὸς peritus well skill'd λέγειν dicendi in speaking, κατὰ οἷον opportunitas an opportunity ὁ βοηθεῖν auxiliandi of helping, ἐν τῷ σπουδαίειν in studendo in studying, πρὸς τὸ παρακαλεῖν ad orandum to entreat vel or oratu to be entreated, ἀνὴρ ἀνόμιμος dishonest ἀποκτείνειν factu to be done.

Cum when necessitas necessity significatur is signify'd, Græci the Greeks utuntur use Adverbiis Adverbs Positionis of Position, quæ which plerumque for the most part regunt

regunt govern *Dativum a Dative Case* vel or *Accusativum an Accusative Case*; ut *as*, ἵτεον μοι eundum est mihi *I must go*. Sæpè oftentimes regunt they govern *Casus the Cases suorum Verborum of their Verbs*; ut *as*, μνημονεύτεον cogitandum est we must think *Θεὸς de Deo of God*.

Participia Participles.

Participia Participles regunt govern *Casus the Cases suorum Verborum of their Verbs*; ut *as*, ὀλιγωρῶν contemnens despising & παιδείας disciplinam instruction.

Participia Participles nonnunquam sometimes ponuntur are put loco *Nominum instead of Nouns*; ut *as*, εὖ εἰδὼς pro for εἰδῆμων peritus well skill'd τόξων arcuum at the Bow.

Participia Participles nonnunquam sometimes ponuntur are put vice *Verbi infiniti instead of a Verb of the Infinitive Mood*, verò but plerumque for the most part in *Verbis in Verbs perseverandi of persevering & and desistendi of leaving off*; ut *as*, διαλέλει persevera perseverare, ἀγαπῶν με me amare in loving me, & παύσμαι non cessabo *I will not leave off* γράφων scribere writing, μὲμνημαι ἰδὼν memini vidisse *I remember I have seen it*.

De Articulo Præpositivo of the Præpositive Article.

Utimur we use *Articulo præpositivo the Præpositive Article* in *Exponendo in Expounding*; ut *as*, ὁ Κύριος Ἰησοῦς Dominus ille Iesus he the Lord Jesus: in *Demonstrando in Shewing*; ut *as*, ὁ ποιητὴς id est that is summus Poeta the best of Poets, pro Homero for or meaning *Homer*: In *Distinguendo in Distinguishing*; ut *as*, κῶν ὁ κύνε Canis illè cœlestis, he the heavenly Dog, & οὐ γῆς non terrestris Diogenes not Diogenes the earthly Dog.

Articulus an Article si is præponitur it is set before Infinitivo a Verb of the Infinitive Mood, sumitur is taken pro Nomine for a Noun in omni Casu in every Case; ut αἱ, τὸ σοφεῖν sapientia Wisdom, τῇ σοφείᾳ sapientiz of Wisdom, ἐν τῇ σοφείᾳ in sapientiâ in Wisdom.

Item in like manner Adverbium an Adverb cum Article with an Article fit is made Adjectivum an Adjective; ut αἱ, τὰ ἔξω externa outward things, οἱ πῆλας vicini Neighbours, τὸ πλῆσιον vicino to a Neighbour.

Articulus an Article cum with περὶ about, ἀμφὶ about, ὑπὲρ about, πρὸ before, & and similibus such like, vel or cum nomine proprio with a proper Name, significat signifies idem the same thing quod nomen ipsum as the proper Name it self does, vel or comitatum the Attendance; ut αἱ, οἱ περὶ ἱερεῖς sacerdotes Priests, οἱ ἀμφὶ Πλάτωνα Plato vel or Platonici the Followers of Plato, οἱ μετ' Ἀχιλλέως Socii Achillis the Companions of Achilles, οἱ κατ' ἀγορὰν Causidici Lawyers.

Articulus Præpositivus the Præpositive Article ponitur is put pro for Subiunctivo the Subiunctive Article, ut αἱ, τὸ ῥᾶστον pro for ὁ ῥᾶστον ἀπάντων, quod that which facillimum is the easiest thing that can be factu to be done.

Articulus an Article cum Conjunctionibus with the Conjunctions μὲν indeed & and ὃ but, habet hath locum a place in Divisionibus in the Divisions; ut αἱ, οἱ μὲν καλοὶ hi boni these indeed are good, οἱ ὃ κακοὶ illi mali but these are bad.

Item likewise adverbialiter it is used adverbially; ut αἱ, τῇ μὲν τῇ δὲ partim partly.

Articulus an Article Neutrius of the Neuter Gender præponitur is set before quibuscunque dictionibus any Words whatever τεχνικῶς, id est that is pro seipsis acceptis when they are taken for themselves; ut αἱ, τὸ ἀνθρώπου, id est, hæc dictio ἀνθρώπου Man, this Word ἀνθρώπου; τὸ γυνὴ hæc vox γυνὴ mulier Woman.

De Tempore of Time.

Quæ Words which significant signifie partem temporis part of Time usurpantur are us'd frequentius very often in Genitivo in the Genitive Case, nonnunquam sometimes in Dativo in the Dative Case, & and Accusativo the Accusative Case; ut *as*, νυχλὸς καὶ ἡμέρας nocte dieque Night and Day; εἴκοσιν ὁλοῖς ἔτεσιν twenty whole Tears; ὅλῳ ἡμέρῃ the whole Day,

De Loco of Place.

Græci the Greeks sæpissimè very often in locis designandis in speaking of Places utuntur use proprio Nomine the proper Name loci of a Place cum Præpositione with a Præposition; ut *as*, εἰς Ἀθηνῶν from Athens, εἰς Βρεταννίαν to Britain.

Aliquando sometimes usurpant they use Adverbia Adverbs in *δε* & *σε* ending in *δε* and *σε* pro for in loco in a place; ut *as*, ἐξ οὐνοῦ in cœlo in Heaven, Ἀθηνῆσιν Athenis in Athens: in *χῆ* & *χῆ* ending in *χῆ* and *χῆ*; ut *as*, πανταχῆς ubique every where, πανταχῇ ubivis any where: in *δε* *σε* & *ζε* ending in *δε* *σε* and *ζε*, pro for ad locum to a place; ut *as*, οἰκადε domum home, ἐξ οὐνοῦ in cœlum into Heaven, Ἀθῶναιζε Athenas to Athens: in *δε* ending in *δε* pro for de loco from a place; ut *as*, οἰκοθεν domo from home.

Adverbia Adverbs,

Adverbia Adverbs loci of Place, temporis of Time, Numerandi of Numbring, séparandi of Separating, copulandi of Joining, ordinis of Order, causæ of Cause, comparationis of Comparison, & and indignationis of Indignation, recipiunt post se have after them Genitivum a Genitive Case.

Ἄμω

"*Ἀμα* together & and *ὁμῶς* together gaudent Dativo govern a Dative Case.

Μὲν no by, & and *ὃν* yes by, jurandi Adverbs of Swearing, Accusativo gaudent govern an Accusative Case; ut *ὡς, καὶ Δία* non per Jovem no by Jupiter, *ὃν Δία* ita per Jovem, yes by Jupiter.

"*Ὡ* gaudet Nominativo has a Nominative Case, Genitivo a Genitive Case, Accusativo an Accusative Case, & and Vocativo a Vocative Case after it, & and *ἐστὶν ἀδμيرانτὶς* is an Adverb of Admiring aut or dolentis of Grieving.

"*Ὡ* circumflexum & circumflexed construitur is construed cum Nominativo with a Nominative Case & and *ἐστὶν vocantis* is an Adverb of Calling, vel or exclamantis of crying out.

Aliquando sometimes solus Genitivus a Genitive Case alone ponitur is put, Adverbio the Adverb omisso being left out; ut *ὡς, ὦ τὸ ὕψος* pro for *ὦ ὦ τὸ ὕψος*, O fortunam O the Fortune!

Regula a Rule.

Dux negativæ two Negatives apud Græcos in the Greek Tongue plerumque for the most part negant deny vehementius the more vehemently.

Ὅτι so locum habet hath its place ante Consonantes before Words that begin with a Consonant; & *ὅτι* & and *ὅτι* ante Vocales before Words that begin with a Vowel.

Particulæ the Particles optandi of wishing *αἶδε, εἶδε*, & and *ὦς* I would to God, præponuntur are set before Præter. imperfecto the Præterimperfect Tense *ὤφελον* seu or *ὀφελον*, & and Aoristo secundo the second Aorist *ᾤψε- λον* sive or *ὀφελον* I would God sequente Infinitivo an Infinitive Mood following; ut *ὡς, ἦλθες* venisti you are come *ἐκ πολεμῶν* ex pugna out of the fight, *ὦς ὤφελες ἐλίδας* utinam periisses would to God you had died *αὐτοῦ* ibi there.

"*Εὖ*

"Eos pro for quamdiu as long as gaudet omnibus Modis governs all Moods præterquam except Imperativo the Imperative Mood.

"Otan when gaudet Subjunctivo governs a Subjunctive Mood; ootan when gaudet Optativo governs an Optative Mood.

Regula a Rule.

Multa Adjectiva Fœminina many Adjectives of the Neuter Gender induunt put on Naturam the Nature Adverbiorum of Adverbs; ut as, ἰδία private privately, δημοσία publicè publicly, sic so & also ἀρχὴν & and ἀρχὴν in principio in the beginning vel or prorsus altogether.

Conjunctio a Conjunction.

"Εάν if, ἐπεὶ since that, ἵνα that, ὅπως that, ὅπως how, ὅταν when, ὅποτε when, καὶ & and αὖ pro for licet altho', junguntur are join'd Subjunctivo to a Subjunctive Mood; ὅπως pro for πῶς how, Indicativo is join'd to an Indicative Mood.

"Ὅν quod that gaudet Indicativo governs an Indicative Mood, & and aliquando sometimes Optativo an Optative Mood, & and Subjunctivo a Subjunctive Mood; sic so διὸν because that, καὶ διὸν to the end that.

"Ἐπεὶ & and ἐπεὶ since because gaudet govern Indicativo an Indicative Mood, & and Infinitivo an Infinitive Mood.

"Ὅ pro ob quod, propter quod for which reason, Indicativo governs an Indicative Mood & and Infinitivo an Infinitive Mood.

"Ὅς that & and ὥστε and that (or so that) inserviunt serve Subjunctivis Subjunctive Moods & and Infinitivis Infinitive Moods.

Εἰ if annectitur is join'd Præteritis to Præterperfect Tenses Indicativi of the Indicative Mood præcipue especially, aliquando sometimes Subjunctivo to a Subjunctive Mood.

"Av

**Av* if potest may præponi be set before a Verb & and postponi be put after a Verb. Cum when accipitur it is taken *δυνάμει* potentially, inservit it serves omnibus Modis all Moods nisi Imperativo but the Imperative Mood. Indefinitè when it is taken indefinitely, construitur it is construed Subjunctivo with a Subjunctive, aliquando sometimes Oportativo with an Optative Mood.

**Av* sæpissimè very often redundat abunds, aliquando sometimes deest is wanting.

**Av* nunquam adjungitur is never join'd Præteritis perfectis to Præterperfect Tenses.

Præpositiones Præpositions.

Sunt there are sex Præpositiones six Præpositions monosyllabæ of one Syllable, duodecim twelve dissyllabæ of two Syllables, quæ which serviunt serve Genitivo the Genitive Case, vel or Dativo the Dative, vel or Accusativo the Accusative Case.

**Ev* in jungitur is join'd soli Dativo only to a Dative Case, ut as *ἐν οἴκῳ* in domo in the House; sed but Genitivo to a Genitive Case per Eclipsin by the Figure Eclipsis, *ἐν ᾧ* subaudi understand, *οἴκῳ* in domo Plutonis in the House of Pluto.

Composita being compounded in significat it signifies in, ut as, *ἐμβάλλω* injicio to cast in.

**Εἰς* & and *ἐς* Atticè according to the Attics in upon, Accusativo is join'd to an Accusative Case; ut as, *γράφω εἰς ὕδωρ* I write *εἰς ὕδωρ* in aquam upon the Water.

Composita being compounded in upon cum when habet it hath significationem the signification Accusativi of the Accusative Case; ut as, *εἰσβάλλομαι* insilio to leap upon.

**Εξ* out of or from sequente Vocali when the next word begins with a Vowel, sed but *ἐκ* sequente Consonante a Consonant following, Genitivo gaudet governs a Genitive Case; ut as, *ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς* negotium business *ἐκ τῆς ἀργίας* ex otio out of idleness.

Com-

Composita being compounded auget it encreases, ut as ἐκπίνω ebibo to drink up all : & and significat it signifies idem the same, quòd as ἔξω extra without, ut as ἐκβάλλω ejicio to cast out.

Σύν with & and ξύν Atticè according to the Attics, semper always cum Dativo with a Dative Case ; ut as σύν θεῷ cum Deo with God, or God willing.

Composita being compounded conjungit it joineth together, ut as συμβάλλω conjicio to cast together.

Πρός cum Genitivo with a Genitive Case, signifies à from ; ut as, πρὸς θεῷ from God ; Officium it signifies the Duty or Part, ἡ πρὸς φιλοσοφίᾳ, non est Philosophi it is not the part of a Philosopher ; coram before, πρὸς ἐπισκόπῳ before the Bishop ; quoque also est nota 'tis a mark jurandi of swearing, ut as, πρὸς χάριτων per Gracias by the Graces.

Cum Accusativo with an Accusative Case it signifies ad to, ut as πρὸς σχολήν ad Scholam to School ; & and adversum against, ut as πρὸς Ῥωμαίους against the Romans.

Composita being compounded significat it signifies ad to, ut as προσκαλέω advoco to call to one.

Πρὸ ante before soli Genitivo is join'd to a Genitive Case only, ut as πρὸ θυρῶν præ foribus before the doors.

Composita being compounded significat it signifies præ before, ut as προβάλλω præpono to prafer before.

Præpositiones Dissyllabæ Præpositions of two Syllables.

Παρά cum Genitivo with a Genitive Case signifies à from, ut as παρά Κυρίου à Domino from the Lord ; excellentiam excellence, παρά πάντων πύχων omnes excellit he exceeds all Men ; contrarium contrary, ut as παρά λόγον contra rationem against reason.

Juncta being join'd Dativo to a Dative Case prope vel juxta it signifies nigh or near ; παρά τῷ Κυρίῳ ἐλεος with God there is Mercy.

Cum Accusativo with an Accusative Case *motum* ad rem it signifies motion to a thing; ut as, *πρὸς σὺν* to thee, *ἐν* immorationem continuance in aliqua re in something, *πρὸς τὰ μαθηματικά* in studiis Mathematicis in Mathematick Studies or the Study of Mathematicks; item also *πρὸς ὅ, πρὸς ἑν* præter decorum beyond what is decent.

Composita being compounded minuit it lessens, *ἑρπύων* *ῥήτωρ* malæ moneta (id est that is) adulterinus Orator a counterfeit Orator: significat it signifies also comparationem comparison, *ἰσχυρότερος* conféro to compare; quoque also contrarium contrary, *ἠδύνομος* iniquus wicked: Et and propè near, *ἑπὶ* proximè sequor to follow next.

Ἀνὰ per through cum solo Accusativo with an Accusative Case only, ut as *ἀνὰ στρατὸν* per exercitum through the Army: sed but Poeticè among the Poets cum Dativo with a Dative.

Composita being compounded significat it signifies re back, ut as *ἀνατρέχω* recurro to run back.

Διὰ cum Genitivo with a Genitive Case signifies per by or through, ut as *διὰ βίης* per vitam through life; cum it signifies with, ut as *διὰ μαχαίρων* cum gladiis with Swords: Potentiam Power, ut as *δι' ἐαυτῶν* suis viribus by their own Strength.

Juncta being join'd Accusativo to an Accusative Case propter, it signifies for or by reason of, ut as *διὰ φόβου* propter timorem for or by reason of fear.

Composita being compounded significat it signifies disasunder, ut as *διαφέν* dividere to divide.

Κατὰ cum Genitivo with a Genitive Case contra against, ut as *κατὰ Χριστιανῶν* contra Christianos against the Christians; de of or concerning, *κατὰ σπουδαίων* de studiosis of the studios; per by in jurando in swearing, ut as *κατὰ Θεῶν* per Deos by the Gods; præ before, ut as *κατὰ χειρὸς* præ manibus before hand; supra above or over, ut as *κατὰ πέτρων* supra petras over the Rocks.

Accu-

Accusativo with an Accusative Case it signifies *secundum* after, ut as $\chi\tau\iota$ $\tau\upsilon$ $\pi\acute{o}\nu$ ad exemplar after the Copy; pro according, ut as $\chi\tau\iota$ $\delta\upsilon$ $\nu\alpha\mu\upsilon$ pro viribus according to his strength.

Composita being compounded significat it signifies *deorsum* downwards, ut as $\chi\epsilon$ λ α λ α ι $\nu\omega$ descendo to descend.

Μετὰ cum Genitivo with a Genitive Case signifies cum with, ut as $\mu\epsilon\tau$ ϕ $\acute{\iota}$ $\lambda\omega\upsilon$ cum amicis with Friends: cum Dativo with a Dative Case Poeticè among the Poets it signifies inter among, $\mu\epsilon\tau$ π ρ ω $\tau\iota\sigma\iota$ inter primos among the first.

Accusativo with an Accusative Case it signifies post after, ut as $\sigma\upsilon$ $\mu\mu$ α χ α auxilium assistance $\mu\epsilon\tau$ τ π $\acute{\iota}$ λ ϵ $\mu\omega\upsilon$ post bellum after the War.

Composita being compounded significat it signifies mutationem changing, ut as μ ϵ λ α ϕ $\acute{\epsilon}$ $\rho\omega$ transfero to transfer.

Ἀντὶ cum Genitivo with a Genitive Case signifies pro for, ut as α ν ρ δ ι δ $\nu\alpha\iota$ reddere to return χ α χ α mala evil α ν τ ι α γ α θ $\omega\upsilon$ pro bonis for good.

Composita being compounded significat it signifies contra against, ut as α ν ι ς ρ $\acute{\epsilon}$ $\rho\omega$ inverto to turn upon or against.

Πρὸς cum Genitivo with a Genitive Case signifies de of, ut as π ρ $\acute{\epsilon}$ ι $\lambda\upsilon\chi\eta\varsigma$ de anima of the Soul; præ before, π ρ $\acute{\epsilon}$ ι α ν $\acute{\iota}$ ν τ $\omega\upsilon$ præ omnibus before all.

Accusativo with an Accusative Case it signifies circa about, ut as η α ν δ ρ ϵ ι α fortitudo est fortitude is π ρ $\acute{\epsilon}$ ι τ ι ϕ θ ϵ ρ ϵ γ circa terribilia about terrible things.

Dativo with a Dative Case it signifies ex from, ut as δ ν ϕ $\acute{\iota}$ $\lambda\omega$ quem amo whom I love π ρ $\acute{\epsilon}$ ι α ν η ϵ ι ex animo from the bottom of my Heart.

Composita being compounded significat it signifies circum about, ut as π ρ $\acute{\epsilon}$ ι π α τ $\acute{\iota}\omega$ obambulo to walk about; item also excellentiam excellence, ut as π ρ $\acute{\epsilon}$ ι γ α λ λ ι ς admodum venustus very charming, π ρ $\acute{\epsilon}$ ι γ ι ν μ α ι præsto to excel.

Ἐν cum Genitivo with a Genitive Case signifies in vel circa on or about, ut as *ἐν* *βῶς* bos an Ox; *ἐν* *γλῶττι* in lingua on his Tongue; super upon, ut as *ἐπὶ* *ἵππῳ* super equo on Horseback.

Cum Dativo with a Dative Case propter (it signifies) for, ut as *ἐν* *τῷ κέρδει* propter lucrum for Gain; in in, *ἐν* *τῷ βασιλεῖ* in regis potestate in the King's Power; super upon, *ἐν* *τῷ θεμελίῳ* super fundamentum upon the foundation; post after, ut as *ἐν* *τέτοις* post hæc after these things.

Accusativo with an Accusative Case it signifies ad to, ut as *ἐπὶ* *τὴς διδασχάλης* ad præceptores to the Masters; propter for, *ἐπὶ* *τῷτο* for this; contra against, *ἐπὶ* *ἐμὲ* adversus me against me.

Composita being compounded significat it signifies in seu super on or upon, ut as *ἐπιγράφω* inscribo to write upon; item also serò late, ut as *ἐπιμυθεύομαι* post factum consulo to consult after a thing is done.

Ἀπὸ cum Genitivo with a Genitive Case de (signifies) of or concerning, ut as *ἀπὸ* *ἀστέρων* de astris of the Stars.

Cum Dativo with a Dative Case significat it signifies pro for Poeticè among the Poets, ut as *ἀπὸ* *Ὀδυσσῆος* pro Ulyssæ for Ulysses.

Cum Accusativo with an Accusative Case it signifies circa about, *ἀπὸ* *τῷ λυκαυγέι* circa diluculum about Day-break.

Composita being compounded significat it signifies circum about, ut as *ἀπὸ* *ἐκάλω* circumjicio to cast about.

Ἀπὸ cum Genitivo with a Genitive Case signifies à from, ut as *ἀπὸ* *τῆ κεφαλῆς* à capite from the Head, *ἀπὸ* *ἀρχῆς* ab initio from the beginning.

Composita being compounded auget it encreases, ut as *ἀπὸ* *τείνω* extendo to extend; significat it signifies contrarium a contrary thing, ut as *ἐυχόμαι* precor to pray, *ἀπειχόμαι* imprecor to curse; etiam also *ἀπὸ* significat *ἀπὸ* significat exemplum example, ut as *ἀπὸ* *γράφω* describe to describe.

*Υπὸ cum Genitivo with a Genitive Case signifies sub under, ut as ὑπὸ κόλπῃ sub sinu under the bosom; propter for or by reason of, ὑπὸ αἰδέῃ propter pudorem for shame.

Dativo with a Dative Case sub under, ut as ὑπὸ πίθηκος Simia an Ape ὑπὸ τῇ λεοντῇ sub pelle leoninā under a Lion's Skin.

Accusativo with an Accusative Case subter under, ut as ὑπὸ γῆνι subter terram under the earth.

Composita being compounded notat it denotes diminutionem lessening, ut as ὑποδείδω subvereor to be somewhat afraid: Improbiter badness materiæ of matter, ut as ὑποχρυσος aurum nequam false Gold.

*Πρὶς cum Genitivo with a Genitive Case signifies pro for, ut as ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν pro nobis for us; de of, ut as ὑπὲρ ὄνυς σκίας de umbra asini of an Ass's shadow; supra above, ὄρεσ mons a mountain καὶ τὰς ἐστὶ ὑπὲρ κήπων supra hortos above the Gardens.

Accusativo with an Accusative Case it signifies supra above, ut as σοφὴν sapit he is wise ὑπὲρ ἀνθρώπων above Man; præter beyond or beside, ut as ὑπὲρ μοίρας præter fatum beyond or beside Fate.

Composita being compounded significat it signifies defensionem Defence, ut as ὑποσπῶ defendo to defend; augmentum encrease, ut as ὑπερβαίνομαι nimis insano to be too mad.

Præpositiones Præpositions aliquando sometimes postponuntur are set after suis casibus their Cases; ut as, εἰρήνης πῶς of Peace, tonusque and the Accent retrahitur is drawn back.

Accentu the Accent translato being remov'd, Præpositiones Præpositions fiunt Verba are made Verbs; ut as, ἐν pro for ἐνέστι licet it is lawful; ἐν pro for ἐπὶ ἐστὶ in-est it is in, ἀδὲστι it is present; πλεον pro for πλεονεξία supra modum superest it is over and above measure: sic ἄνα pro for ἀνάσκει surge rise up.

Poetæ the Poets sæpè oftentimes dissolvunt disjoin
Præpositiones the Præpositions per Tmesin by the Figure
Tmesis, ut *as* κτ̃ γαῖα καλύψ̃ε pro for γαῖα καλεχάλυψ̃ε
the Earth cover'd it.

Figurata Constructio Figurative Construction.

Figuræ the Figures Constructionis of Construction sunt
are communes common Græcis cum Latinis to the Greeks
and Latins, sed but Enallage the Figure Enallage est is
usitatissima the most usual in Græcâ Linguâ in the Greek
Tongue; quâ by which una pars one part permutatur is
chang'd cum aliâ with another; Modus one Mood cum
modo with another Mood, Tempus one Tense cum tẽm-
pore with another, itemque and in like manner Genus
one Gender cum genere with another Gender, Casus one
Case cum casu with another Case, Numerus one Number
cum numero with another Number.

Infinitivus the Infinitive Mood sæpissimè very often u-
surpatur is us'd loco instead Imperativi of the Impera-
tive Mood per Enallagen by an Enallage Modi of the
Mood; ut *as*, Αἰὲν ἀεισεύειν semper optimè te gere in
bello behave your self always bravely in War κ̃ εἰ-
εργον ἐμυθῶαι & esto præstantior and exceed ἄλλων ali-
is all others.

Regulæ quædam generales some general Rules de Accentibus of Accents.

Si if ultima syllaba the last Syllable sit be brevis short,
Accentus the Accent erit shall be in antepenultimâ in
the last Syllable but two; ut *as*, φιλόανθρωπος humane or
a Man-lover.

Si if ultima the last Syllable fuerit shall be longa long,
Accentus the Accent erit shall be in penultimâ in the
last Syllable but one, ut *as* μισάνθρωπος of a Man-bater.

Attica words in the Attic Dialect, Participia Participles Præteriti passivi of the Præterperfect Tense of the Passive Voice, Verbalia Nouns derived of Verbs in eos ending in εος, & and composita Words compounded cum nomine with a Noun à præterito medio from the Præterperfect Tense of the middle Voice, &c. quæ which si if capiuntur activè they have an Active signification acuum penultimam have an Acute in the last Syllable but one; ut as *μῆτρικλός* matricida one that slew his Mother: si verò but if passivè they have a Passive signification, an-repenultimam they have an Accent in the last Syllable but two; ut as, *μῆτρικλός* à matre occisus one slain by his Mother.

Longa a Syllable long naturâ by nature (si if habuerit it has tonum an Accent) antè finalem brevem before the last Syllable being short, circumflectitur is circumflexed; ut as, *σῶμα* a Body.

In contractione in contraction Circumflexus a Circumflex fit is made ex Acuto & Gravi of an Acute and a Grave, ut as *τοῖς τοῖς* thou dost do.

Acutus an Acute fit is made ex Gravi of a Grave & and Acuto an Acute; ut as *τοῖς τοῖς* let him do.

At & oi Dipthongi at and oi the Dipthongs in fine dictionis in the end of a Word, in ratione Accentuum in regard to Accents habentur pro brevibus are accounted short.

Adverbium the Adverb *ὅτι* at home excipitur is excepted; nam for *ὅτι* with a Circumflex sunt ædes signifie a House ab from *ὅτι* a House.

In tribus prioribus declinationibus in the three first Declensions Nominum simplicium of the simple Nouns si if sit there be Acutus an Acute in ultimâ Syllabâ in the last Syllable, Genitivus the Genitive Case & and Dativus the Dative Case circumflectitur is circumflexed in omnibus Numeris in all Numbers; ut as, *θεός, θεῷ, θεῷ*, *θεῶν, θεοῖς*, God.

Acutus

Acutus the Acute inanes remains in reliquis casibus in the rest of the Cases; ut as, θεόν, θεοί, θεός, God.

Si if Accentus the Accent erit shall be in penultimâ in the last Syllable but one manebit it shall remain ubique everywhere; ut as, λόσος, λόση, λόσω, a Word.

Si if fuerit there shall be Circumflexus a Circumflex in penultima in the last Syllable but one, mutatur it is chang'd in Acutum into an Acute, quoties as often as ultima the last Syllable sit is longa long; ut as, δίκος, δίκου, δίκω, a House.

Acutus an Acute in antepenultimâ in the last Syllable but two transfertur is transferr'd in penultimam into the last Syllable but one, cum when ultima the last Syllable sit is longa long; ut as, ἀνθρώπος ἀνθρώπου a Man.

Genitivus pluralis the Genitive Case plural primæ & secundæ Declinationis of the first and second Declension circumflectitur is circumflexed in ultimâ in the last Syllable nisi except in Genitivis Fœmininis in the Genitive Cases plural of the Fœminine Gender Adjectivorum of Adjectives, (Participiorum of Participles Passivorum of the Passive Voice, Mediorum of the Middle Voice) quæ which descendunt descend à Masculinis from Masculines tertiæ Declinationis of the third Declension; ut as, μακάριος μακάριον blessed, (τυπτόμενος τυπτόμενον τυπτόμενον beaten.)

In quinta Declinatione in the fifth Declension Acutus an Acute in ultimâ in the last Syllable recti of the Nominative Case erit shall be in penultimâ in the last Syllable but one obliquorum of the oblique Cases, ut as τειάς τειάδος the Tray: sin but if penultima the last Syllable but one fuerit shall be longa long naturâ by nature circumflectitur it is circumflexed, quoties as often as ultima the last Syllable sit brevis is short, aut or anceps doubtful; ut as, σωτήρ σωτήρος a Saviour.

Acutus an Acute in penultimâ in the last Syllable but one recti of the Nominative Case transfertur is transferred in antepenultimam upon the last Syllable but two obli-

obliquorum of the oblique Cases cum when ultima the last Syllable sit is brevis short; at but circumflexus the Circumflex mutatur is chang'd in acutum into an Acute, ut as, *ῥῆμα ῥῆμα* a Step, *μάρτυς μάρτυς* a Witness.

Acutus an Acute in antepenultima in the last Syllable but two recti of the Nominative Case permanet remains quoties as often as ultima the last Syllable sit is brevis short vel or anceps doubtful, ut as, *ἔπικρατα ἔπικρατα* an Epigram; sed but cum when ultima the last Syllable sit is longa long, accentus the Accent occupabit penultimam will be in the last Syllable but one; ut as, *ἔπικρατα* of Epigrams or Inscriptions.

Monosyllabæ words of one Syllable quintæ declinationis of the fifth Declension acuumtur have an Acute in Genitivo & Dativo singulari in the Genitive and the Dative Case of the singular Number & and Dativo plurali in the Dative Case of the plural Number in ultima in the last Syllable; ut as, *ἡ χεὶρ, τῇ χεὶρ, ταῖς χεῖρ* a hand.

Circumflectitur it is circumflexed in ultima in the last Syllable in Genitivo plurali in the Genitive Case of the plural Number & and Genitivo & Dativo duali in the Genitive and Dative Cases of the dual Number; ut as, *χεῖρῶν, χεῖρῶν* hands.

Penultima the last Syllable but one, si if sit it be longa long naturâ by nature, circumflectitur is circumflex'd in Accusativo singulari in the Accusative Case of the singular Number, in Nominativo in the Nominative Case, Accusativo in the Accusative Case, Vocativo in the Vocative Case duali & plurali of the dual and plural Number; ut as, *χεῖρα, χεῖρε, χεῖρες, χεῖρες*, la hand.

Excipe except Participia the Participles *ῥῆς, ῥῆς, ῥῆς* putting, *ὄν, ὄν, ὄν*, being; item also Genitivos these Genitive Cases plural, *παῖδων* Children, *τρώων* Trojans, *πυλῶν* all, *καδῶν* Torches, *δούλων* Servants, *φῶτων* luminum Lights; (nam for monosyllaba words of one Syllable circumflexa being circumflexed retinent

tonum keep their Accent in priore in the first Syllable :) sic in like manner נִמְרוֹ אֶל נָאִי all; item also הִנֵּה who interrogativum the Interrogative habet bath tonum the Accent in priore in the former Syllable per omnes casus in all Cases; sed but הֵן a certain man, or one, indefinitum the Indefinite & and encliticum the Enclitic, semper always hath tonum the Accent in posteriori syllaba in the latter Syllable, præterquam except ubi where amittit it loses eum it ratione upon account inclinationis of its inclining.

notantur are mark'd nullo accentu with no Accent.

Encliticæ Dictiones. *Enclitic Words.*

Est that is enclitica dictio *an enclitic Word* quæ *which* transfert *transfers* proprium accentum *its own Accent* in finalem syllabam *upon the last Syllable* dictionis præcedentis *of the Word that goes before it.*

Dictiones encliticæ the enclitic Words sunt are in nomine in the Noun ns quidam a certain man, indefinitum the Indefinite, sed but ns, who interrogativum the Interrogative acuitur has an Acute in primâ in the first Syllable.

In Pronomine in the Pronoun *ἐγώ, μοι, ἐγώ, I; σὺ, σοι, σὺ, Thou; ἐγώ, οἱ, ἐγώ, of himself: autem but post Præpositiones after the Præpositions *ἐν, ἐν, vel or ἐν, ἐν, for, & and Disjunctionem in the Conjunction disjunctive *ἢ or, non inclinant they don't incline.***

Verbis in the Verbs *esse* to be & *loqui* to speak in omnibus personis in all Persons Indicativi presentis of the Present Tense of the Indicative Mood, secundâ singulari the second Person of the singular Number excepta being excepted.

Adverb is in the *Adverbs*. *pro*, sometimes, *quodam* some-
times, *ubi*, *whence*, *quo*, *whither*, *quomodo*, indefinitely *Indefinites* habenti-
bus having accentum their Accent in ultima in the last
Syllable.

Syllable. Hæc interrogativa *these being Interrogatives* habent *have* accentum *an Accent* in penultima *in the last Syllable but one*, & *and* non inclinant *do not incline*.

Conjunctiones duæ copulativæ *æ, τε, καί, καὶ*, and, the two Conjunctions copulative; expletivæ *innumera* innumerable expletives *πα, γέ, ὃν, πῶς, τοι, &c.* *do incline*.

Inclinant *these incline*, id est *that is* transferunt *transfer* accentum suum *their Accent* in dictionem *upon* the Word præcedentem *going before*, quando *when* præcedens dictio *the Word* *as* foregoing habet *hath* vel acutum *either an Acute* in antepenultima *in the last Syllable but two*, ut *as* ἀνθρώπος τις *a certain Man*; vel or circumflexum *a Circumflex* in penultima *in the last Syllable but one*, ultima existente brevi *the last Syllable being short*, ut *as* σῶμα τι *some body*.

Verò *but* encliticæ dictiones *enclitic Words* amittunt *lose* accentum *their Accent*, cum *when* præcedens dictio *the Word* *going before* habet *hath* vel *either* acutum *an Acute* in penultima *in the last Syllable but one*, ut *as* λόγος σου *thy Speech*, vel or circumflexum *a Circumflex* in ultima *in the last Syllable*, ut *as* ὅς ἐστις *I see thee*, vel or Acutum *an Acute* in ultima *in the last Syllable*, ut *as* ἀγαθόν τι *some good*.

Verbum ὅς *the Verb* ὅς *he is* habet *hath* acutum *an Acute* in prima *in the first Syllable*, quando *when* est *it is* initium *the beginning* orationis *of a sentence* vel or postponitur *immediate* *is immediately put after* Adverbis *the Adverbs* *en* *not*, *ὅς* *in*, *καὶ* *and*, *ἐπὶ* *if*, *ἀλλὰ* *but* & *and* *pro* *this*.

Amittit *it loses* Accentum *its Accent* post dictionem *after a Word*, quæ *which* vel *either* acuitur *is acuted* vel circumflectitur *or circumflex'd* in ultima *in the last Syllable*; ut *as*, Ἐγὼς ὅς *it is Mercury*.

Retinet *it keeps* tonum *its Accent* in ultima *in the last Syllable*, quando *when* dictio præcedens *the Word* *going before* habet *hath* Acutum *an Acute* in penultima

in the last Syllable but one, vel or circumflectitur is circumflex'd in penultimâ in the last Syllable but one, cujus ultima whose last Syllable longa is long positione by Position; ut as, λός & the Word is, ποῖνιξ & it is a Palm-tree, Phenix, or purple.

Inclinat it inclines accentum its Accent, si if præcedens dictio the Word which goes before sit circumflexa be circumflexed in penultimâ in the last Syllable but one, ultimâ the last Syllable existente brevi being short; ut as, πῶνός & he is a wicked Man; vel or acuitur has an Acute in antepenultimâ in the last Syllable but two, ut as ἀνδρῶνις & a Man is.

Figuræ the Figures Dictionis of a Word.

Prothesis the Figure Prothesis.

Prothesis est is litera a Letter vel or Syllaba a Syllable addita put to principio the beginning dictionis of a Word; ut as, τῆς αἰνῶνις pro for αἰνῶνις, à from τῆς apprehendo to catch hold of, μικροῦς pro for μικροῦς parvus little.

Aphæresis the Figure Aphæresis.

Aphæresis est is cum when litera a Letter vel or Syllaba a Syllable subtrahitur is drawn from principio the beginning dictionis of a Word; ut as, ἐσθι pro for ἐσθι festum a Feast-day, ἱεὺς pro for ἱεὺς sanctus holy.

Syncope the Figure Syncope.

Syncope subtrahit takes away literam a Letter vel or Syllabam a Syllable è medio out of the middle dictionis of a word; ut as, εὐεῖρεν pro for εὐεῖρεν inveni I have found, ἐξήνασθι pro for ἐξήνασθι natus est he was born,

Epen-

Epenthesis the Figure Epenthesis.

Epenthesis est *is cum* when *litera* a Letter *aut* or *syllaba* a Syllable *interferitur* is put *medio* in the middle *ditionis* of a Word; ut *as*, ἐλάαε pro for ἐλάε he did take, ὀππόρε pro for ὀπύρε uter whither.

Apocope the Figure Apocope.

Apocope detrahit *takes away* aliquid something *fini* from the end *ditionis* of a Word; ut *as*, δῶ pro for δῶμα *domus* a House, Ποσειδῶ pro for Ποσειδῶνα *Neptunus* Neptune, βεῖ pro for βεῖαγι stout.

Paragoge the Figure Paragoge.

Paragoge est *is cum* when aliquid something *adjungitur* is join'd *extremæ Syllabæ* to the last Syllable; ut *as*, ἦδα pro for ἦς *eras* you was, ἐτύπεσκε pro for ἐτύπες *verberabat* he did beat.

Metaplasms the Figure Metaplasms.

Metaplasms est *is mutatio* the changing *ultimæ syllabæ* of the last Syllable in *eadem casu* in the same Case; ut *as* κλαδί pro for κλάδω *ramus* a bough: verò but Metaplasms a Metaplasms *generis* of the Gender est *is quævis mutatio* any change in *ditione* in a Word per *Poeticam licentiam* by Poetic Licence.

Antithesis the Figure Antithesis.

Antithesis (nonnulli some vocant call it ἀντίστοιχον) est *is commutatio* the changing *literæ* of a Letter; ut *as*, πόρρω pro for πόρρω procul afar off, θάλασσα pro for θάλασσα the Sea.

Meta-

Metathesis the Figure Metathesis.

Metathesis est *is* ordo the order literarum of Letters immutatus *chang'd*; ut *as*, ἐπέω pro for πέω faciam I will do, ἐνέειδον pro for ἐνείδον a from νείδω vasto to lay waste, ἐδρανον pro for ἐδρανον a from δέκω video to see, κρείτερος pro for κρείτερος fortis strong, κρείσλος pro for κρείστος robur strength.

Synalapha the Figure Synalapha.

Synalapha est *is* elisio quædam a certain striking out Vocalis of a Vowel ante alteram before another in diversis dictionibus in divers Words; ut *as*, τὴν μὲν pro for τὴν ἐμὴν mea mine, τὸ ὄνομα pro for τὸ ὄνομα a Name, τὸ ἱμάτιον pro for τὸ ἱμάτιον vestimentum a Garment, ὦ τὰν pro for ὦ ἑταίρᾱ ab from ἑταίρῃ O amice O Friend, vel or O amici O Friends.

Anadiplosis the Figure Anadiplosis.

Anadiplosis (id est that is reduplicatio a doubling) est *is* repetitio a Repetition (or repeating) primarum vel secundarum syllabarum of the first or second Syllables; ut *as* κενέμενοι pro for κενέμενοι when they have laboured, ἀνέμειξας pro for ἀνέμειξας perversè, ἐμύησαν pro for ἐμύησαν true.

Profodia Profodia, sive or de ratione of the Form Carminum of Verses.

PRæterimus we pass by quid what pes a foot sit is, quid what tempus time, quid what scansion Scanning is, tanquam nota as known ex Profodiâ Latinâ out of the Latin

Latin Prosodia; tantum only *Pueri* let *Boys* meminere remember hic here *e, o* breves esse that *e* and *o* are short, *u, w* that *u* and *w* cum Diphthongis omnibus with all Diphthongs longas esse are long natura by Nature, & and *a, i, u*, that *a, i, u* ancipites are doubtful.

Apud Græcos among the Greeks Apostrophus, Synecphonesis, Diæresis, & and Cæsura, accidunt do happen Scansioni to Scanning.

Apostrophus est is cum when *a, e, i, o, ai, oi*, eliduntur are struck out sequente dictione the following Word incipiente beginning à Vocali with a Vowel vel or Diphthongo a Diphthong; Sed but Græci the Greeks vel either observant observe vel or omittunt omit hoc this pro ratione according to the method carminis of Verse; ut as, ὦ γυναι O mulier O Woman, ἡ μάλα maxime certainly εἶπες dixisti thou hast said γέτο ἔπος this word vñμepτες verum true.

Etiā also Vocales Vowels & and Diphthongi Diphthongs sæpè oftentimes abjiciuntur are cast away ante Consonantes before Consonants; ut as, Πᾶς μὲν οἱ ὦρα κείται adsunt ei fructus he has fruit ὅαν quotquot as many as δένδρα ἀνὰ φέρονται rempestive ferunt arbores Trees bear in their Season.

Aliquando sometimes prima Vocalis the first Vowel sequentis dictionis of the following Word eliditur is struck out; ut as, ὦ γαῖα O bone O good Sir, ὦ βασις O Rex O King; ὦ ἄνθρωπος O homo O Man, pro for ὦ ἀγαθὸς O good Sir, ὦ ἀναξ O King, ὦ ἀνθρώπος O Man.

Συνίχνσις, Συζευξις. Synecphonesis est is contractio the contraction (or drawing together) duarum syllabarum of two Syllables in unam into one; ut as, Χρυσῷ ὠὰ σκῆπτρῳ cum aureo sceptro with his golden Scepter, & and εἰώεσθω supplicavit he beseech'd πάντας Ἀχαιῶς omnibus Achivis all the Græclans.

Diæresis est is ubi when duæ two Syllables fiunt are made ex una Syllabâ of one Syllable dissectâ cut asunder

(or parted;) ut as, παῖς pro for παῖς a Boy, εὐφρων pro for εὐφρων merry.

Cæsura est is cum when post pedem absolutum after a perfect foot syllaba brevis a short Syllable extenditur is made long in fine in the end dictionis of a Word; eaque and that fit is done apud Græcos among the Greeks post primum after the first, secundum the second, tertium the third, quartum the fourth, & etiam and even quintum pedem the fifth foot.

Quantitas the quantity ancipitum Vocalium of the doubtful Vowels cognoscitur is known decem modis ten ways; Positione by Position, Vocali ante Vocalem by a Vowel before a Vowel, Accentu by Accent, Contractione by Contraction, Dialecto by Dialect, Derivatione by Derivation, Compositione by Composition, Incremento by Encrease, Regula by Rule, Exemplo by Example, seu or Autoritate by Authority.

Positio Position.

Vocalis brevis a short Vowel ante duas Consonantes before two Consonants aut or duplicem a double Consonant in eadem dictione in the same Word aut or in diversis in different Words, longa est is long Positione by Position. Tamen yet & the Letter σ aliquando sometimes eliditur is struck out nullâ positione factâ no Position being made: κροῶν πολύφωνος clamorosa Cornix the noisy Crow κροῶζει croaketh croaks ὥρῃ ἑσπερίῃ horâ vespertinâ at Evening: & and nonnunquam sometimes apud Latinos among the Latins; ut as, Delphinus jacet haud nimio lustratus nitore.

Vocalis brevis a short Vowel ante mutam before a mute sequente liquidâ a Liquid following redditur communis is made common, ut as ante μ, κ, before μ, κ, & and nonnunquam sometimes ante solam liquidam before a Liquid only, ut as Αὐτὸς τοῦ θεοῦ fecit ipsos he made them ἐλῶεα εἰσας food κύνες for the Dogs.

Vocalis

Vocalis a Vowel ante Vocale[m] before a Vowel.

Vocales longæ long Vowels & and diphthongi Diphthongs possunt may esse be breves short pro arbitrio at your pleasure, si modo if so be subsequens dictio the following Word incipiat begins à vocali with a Vowel aut or diphthongo a Diphthong.

Vocalis brevis a short Vowel corripitur is made short ante longam before a long Vowel vel or diphthongum a Diphthong, nisi unless producat[ur] it is made long licentiâ Poeticâ by Poetic Licence; enim for licentia by Licence sunt they are communes common cum both ante before tum and also post liquidas after Liquids.

Accentus Accent.

Ultima the last Syllable brevis est is short quando when penultima the last Syllable but one circumflexitur is circumflexed, ut as *uſſon* a Song; cum when penultima the last Syllable but one longa being long naturâ by nature habeat has accentum acutum an Acute, anceps the doubtful Vowel quæ which est is in ultimâ in the last Syllable producitur is made long, ut as *h̄ ora* hora an hour; quando when masculinum a Word of the Masculine Gender in *os* & *es* purum ending in *os* and *es* pure habet hath accentum an Accent in antepenultimâ in the last Syllable but two, foemininum ejus its Feminine longum est is long in ultimâ in the last Syllable, ut as *āx-ſia* holy.

Si if anceps a doubtful Vowel habet hath acutum an Acute in penultimâ in the last Syllable but one, ultima the last Syllable erit will be brevis short, ut as *h̄ quois* natura nature.

Omnis syllaba every Syllable circumflexa that is circumflexed longa est is long naturâ by nature, ut as *h̄ ignis* fire.

Contractio *Contraction.*

Omnis syllaba *every Syllable* facta *made* ex contracti-
one *by Contraction* longa est *is long*, ut *as* ἔβας ἔβας
he did bawl aloud.

Dialectus *Dialect.*

A Doricum *the Doric* α *natum ex η* made of η *longum*
est *is long*. A Æolicum *the Æolic* α *breve est* *is short*,
ut *as*, νύμφα *pro for νύμφη a Nymph*. A Ionicum *the*
Ionic α *breve est* *is short* in penultimis *in the last Sylla-*
bles but one prateritorum of Praterperfect Tenses & and
in tertiis personis pluralibus *in the third Persons plural*
passivis of the Passive Voice, ut *as* τετιφαλα *they have*
been beaten; & and in penultimā *in the last Syllable*
but one Ionicorum prateritorum of Ionic Praterperfect
Tenses, ut *as* γέγα I was born.

Verum α *but α* interpositum *inserted* into Verbis
Verbs in αω ending in αω, Ionicè *according to the Ionics*,
longā syllabā *a long Syllable* antecedente *going before*,
producitur *is made long*; uti etiam *as also* in tertiis per-
sonis Ionicis *in Ionic third Persons* verborum of Verbs
in μ ending in μ, ut *as* πείσαν *they put.*

Derivatio *Derivation.*

Derivativa *Derivatives* (or Words derived of others)
fortiuntur *are allotted* eandem quantitatem *the same*
Quantity cum Primitivis *with their Primitives* plerumq;
for the most part; ut *as*, νικάω *vinco* to overcome, νίκη
victoria Victory, ὁ νικῆτης *victor* a Conquerour. Sed *but*
ὁ ἥ and ἡ αἰῶνος *æternus* eternal, & and ὁ ἥ and ἡ ἀ-
βατος *perennis* overflowing, ab αἰς *semper* always, pri-
ma brevi *the first Syllable* being short, producuntur *are*
made long.

Compo

Compositio Composition.

Composita Compound Words ferè commonly sequuntur follow quantitatem the Quantity simplicium of their simple Words; ut *as*, ἡ τιμή honor honour, ὁ κῆ and ἡ ἀτιμία in honorus without honour.

A privativa particula the privative Particle *a* in compositione in composition corripitur is made short; ut *as*, ἀτιμία in honorus without honour, ἀκλῆς inglorius inglorious. Particulæ etiam the Particles also ζα, αἰ, ἐει, βει very much, δυσ evilly, repertæ being found in compositione in composition corripuntur are made short.

Incrementum the Increase Nominum of Nouns.

A incrementum Æolicum *a* the Æolic increase Genitivorum of Genitive Cases longum est is long; ut *as*, Αἰνείας Æneas, Μουσῶν the Muses.

A incrementum *a* the encrease quintæ Declinationis of the fifth Declension breve est is short in Neutris in words of the Neuter Gender in *a*, *as*, *ap*, ending in *a*, *as*, *ap*; ut *as*, σῶμα corpus a Body, κρέας caro Flesh, νέκταρ nectar Ne~~ctar~~; excipe except *as*, *as* ἰσχυρὸς sturnus a Starling.

Fœmininis in words of the Feminine Gender & and Masculinis in words of the Masculine Gender in *as* ending in *as*, ut *as* ἡ Πάλλας Pallas, ὁ μέλας niger black; in nominibus in Nouns in *as* ending in *as*, ut *as* Ἀραβία Arabian; & and plurimis in a great many Words in *as* ending in *as*, ut *as* κόλαξ, κόλαξ adulator a Flatterer.

Masculinis in words of the Masculine Gender & Fœmininis and words of the Feminine Gender in *ap* & *as* ending in *ap* and *as*, ut *as* ὁ μακάριος beatus blessed, ἡ ἄλς mare the Sea.

Genitivus the Genitive Case in $\alpha\nu\theta$ ending in $\alpha\nu\theta$ longus est is long, quod which patet is manifest ex accentu by the Accent, ut as $\tau\iota\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu$, $\pi\tau\acute{\iota}\nu\theta$ a Name of Apollo: $\kappa\alpha\tau\epsilon\rho$ except $\mu\acute{\iota}\lambda\alpha\nu\theta$ miserable & and $\mu\acute{\iota}\lambda\alpha\nu\theta$ black.

Genitivus the Genitive Case in $\alpha\omicron\varsigma$ ending in $\alpha\omicron\varsigma$ à nominibus from Nouns in $\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$ ending in $\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$ brevis est is short, ut as $\nu\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\varsigma$, $\nu\acute{\alpha}\omicron\varsigma$ navis a Ship: à nominibus from Nouns quæ which patiuntur undergo Syncopen a Syncope, sic so $\pi\alpha\tau\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\nu$, to Fathers, $\alpha\upsilon\delta\epsilon\gamma\iota\omicron\nu$ to Men, $\mu\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\gamma\iota\omicron\nu$ to Mothers, brevia sunt are short.

I Incrementum the Encrease.

I incrementum the encrease, brevis est is short in nominibus in Nouns neutrius generis of the Neuter Gender, ut as $\tau\omicron$ $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\iota$, $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\iota\tau\omicron\varsigma$ Honey; in Fœmininis in Nouns of the Feminine Gender & and Masculinis in Nouns of the Masculine Gender Barytonis which have a grave Accent in $\iota\omicron\varsigma$ ending in $\iota\omicron\varsigma$, $\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$ & $\iota\eta\omicron\varsigma$ in $\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$ and $\iota\eta\omicron\varsigma$ in the Genitive Case; ut as, $\xi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ $\xi\epsilon\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$, strife.

Fœmininis in Nouns of the Feminine Gender acutitonis which have an Acute in the last Syllable in $\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$ ending in $\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$ in the Genitive Case; ut as, η $\mu\alpha\lambda\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\mu\alpha\lambda\epsilon\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$ a Country.

I incrementum the encrease, longum est is long in Fœmininis in Nouns of the Feminine Gender & and Masculinis in Nouns of the Masculine Gender, quæ which habent have duas Terminationes two Terminations in recto in the Nominative Case; ut as, $\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\acute{\iota}\nu$, $\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\acute{\iota}\nu\theta$ a Dolphin, $\alpha\kappa\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ & and $\alpha\kappa\tau\acute{\iota}\nu$ $\alpha\kappa\tau\acute{\iota}\nu\theta$, a Ray of the Sun.

In monosyllabis in Monosyllables, ut as σ vel η $\delta\iota\nu$, $\delta\iota\nu\acute{\omicron\varsigma}$ litus the Shore, η $\pi\acute{\iota}\nu$ $\nu\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ a Nose, η $\eta\nu$ vel or $\eta\varsigma$ fibra a fibre, $\omicron$ $\lambda\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ vel or $\lambda\acute{\iota}\nu$, Genitivo in the Genitive Case $\lambda\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$ leo a Lyon, $\lambda\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $\lambda\acute{\iota}\tau\omicron\varsigma$ linteum Linen cloth: sed but $\Delta\iota\varsigma$, $\Delta\iota\omicron\varsigma$ Jupiter the Son of Saturn corripitur is made short: item also $\theta\epsilon\nu\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ $\theta\epsilon\nu\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$, avis a Bird, penultima

εἰμὰ longâ the last Syllable but one being long, & and εὐνήμides well-boated passim frequently apud Homerum in Homer.

I incrementum the encrease, nominum of Nouns in ε & ι ending in ε & ι in quamplurimis in very many breve est is short, ut as ἰ Δειε, τεῖχος capillus the Hair, ὁ χέρις, χένικος pollubrum a Wash-bowl.

Υ incrementum the encrease u.

Υ incrementum the encrease u breve est is short à nominibus monosyllabis from Nouns of one Syllable in u ending in u, ut as ὁ μῦς, μυς mus a Mouse.

Neutris from Nouns of the Neuter Gender in u ending in u, ut as τὸ γόνυ, γένυος genu a Knee.

Paroxytonis from Nouns which have an Acute in the last Syllable but one, Oxytonis from Nouns that have an Acute in the last Syllable, & and Circumflexis from Nouns that are circumflexed, in u & u ending in u and u, ut as ὁ νέκρος, νέκρος mortuus dead, ὁ μαρτυρῶν μαρτυρῶν testis a Witness.

Nomina in υυ Nouns ending in υυ quæ which etiam in u desinunt end in u too producuntur are made long, ut as φόρυς & and φόρυς φόρυς, Phoreys the Son of Neptune,

Nomina in ε, ι Nouns ending in ε and ι ferè commonly habent have incrementum the encrease breve short, ut as ὁ ὄνυξ, ὄνυξ unguis a Nail, ὁ χαλῦς, χαλῦς chalybs Steel, γρυψ, γρυψ gryps a Griffin, γυψ, γυψ vultur a Vulture, excipiuntur are excepted.

Quantitas the Quantity Verborum of Verbs.

Mutabilis vocalis a mutable Vowel habebit will have eandem quantitatem the same quantity in imperfecto in the Præterimperfect Tense tam activo as well of the Active quàm as passivo of the Passive Voice omnium modorum

dorum of all Moods, etiam also in Participiis in the Participles quàm as habet it hath in præsentī in the Present Tense, ut as κρίνω, κρίνον, κρίνομαι, κρίνομαι, κρίνομαι judico to judge, syllabâ κρι the Syllable κρι longâ being long ubique every where.

Verba in υνω Verbs ending in υνω producunt make long penultimam the last Syllable but one in præsenti in the Præsent Tense & and imperfecto in the. Præterimperfect Tense, ut as *μολύνω* contamino to defile.

Verba in *αιω* Verbs ending in *αιω* corripiunt *make short* penultimam the last Syllable but one, nisi unless formantur they be form'd à futuro from the Future Tense, ut as *αυξαιω* ab from *αυξηω* to encrease.

Verba in *ŭ* & *ŭ* Verbs ending in *ŭ* & *ŭ* quodammodo in a manner communia sunt are common in penultima in the last Syllable but one.

Quantitas the Quantity in Futuris in the Future Tenses,
& and Aoristis in the Aorists.

Quantitas the Quantity Futurorum of the Future Tenses & and Aoristorum of the Aorists, satis constat is manifest enough ex Formatione from the Forming Verborum of Verbs. Nonnulli tamen nevertheless some observant observe Aoristos primos that the first Aorists in quartâ conjugatione in the fourth Conjugation habere have a, i, vel u, æ, i, or u penultimas in the last Syllables but one breves short, cum when sunt they are breves short in futuro in the Future Tense. Idem volunt they will have the same thing in Verbis in æw in Verbs ending in æw, nisi g unless g vel or Vocalis a Vowel præcedit æ goes before æ, tunc then æ longum erit æ shall be long.

Quantitas the Quantity in præteritis in the Præter-perfect Tenses.

Sin but if aneeps a doubtful Vowel fit be brevis short
in Futuro in the first Future vel Aoristo primo or first
Aorist.

Aorist, brevis quoque est it is also short in præterito perfectto activo in the Præterperfect Tense of the Active Voice, & Passivo and of the Passive Voice, & and in Aoristo in the first Aorist, & and in futuro primo in the first Future Tense passivo of the Passive Voice omnium modorum of all Moods; ut ας, γελᾶω, γελᾶσω, γέλα-
να rideo to laugh.

Tertia persona pluralis the third Person of the plural Number præteriti of the Præterperfect Tense in ασι ending in ασι est is semper always longa long; ut ας, Οὐκ εἰσα-
δόν non bonum it is not good: κῆρες ὃ μέλαιναι Parcæ autem nigræ but the black Goddesses of Destiny παρῆσι-
νασι nobis astant are near us.

Participium Fœmininum the Participle of the Fœmi-
nine Gender Aoristi primi of the first Aorist in ασα end-
ing in ασα longum est is long.

Quantitas the Quantity Verborum in μι of Verbs
ending in μι.

Propria reduplicatio the proper Reduplication Verbo-
rum in μι of Verbs ending in μι, nisi unless Positio Posi-
tion obstat hinders it, brevis est is short.

A the Letter α secundæ conjugationis of the second
Conjugation corripitur is made short ubique every where
in plurali in the plural Number Activæ vocis of the Active
Voice, & and in singulari in the singular Number Impe-
rativi of the Imperative Mood; ut ας, ἵστατον, ἵσταντο,
ἵστασθαι, ἵστασθαι, ἵστασθαι, ἵστασθαι, ἵστασθαι to stand.

Υ the Letter υ quartæ conjugationis of the fourth
Conjugation in singulari in the singular Number Activæ
Vocis of the Active Voice producitur is made long: cor-
ripitur it is made short in duali in the dual Number &
and plurali in the plural Number & and in toto passivo
in all the Passive Voice & and medio in the middle
Voice.

If the Letter *υ* corripitur is made short in Imperative singulari in the singular Number of the Imperative Mood in polysyllabis in Words of many Syllables; producitur it is made long in dissyllabis in Words of two Syllables, ut *αυσιμεν* *Ἀγγεῶν* *ἄξ* audi me Apollo, hear me O Apollo.

Regulæ Rules de primis of the first & and mediis syllabis of the middle Syllables Nominum of Nouns.

Anceps vocalis a doubtful Vowel ante aliam before another five whether brevem short five or longam long non corripitur is not made short necessario necessarily ut *α* apud Latinos among the Latins.

A the Letter *α* semper corripitur is always made short in superlativo in the Superlative Degree, ut *σοφώτατος* most wise.

Nomina in *ια* Nouns ending in *ια* acutitona having an Acute, quæ which habent have ultimam the last Syllable longam long, corripiunt penultimam make the last Syllable but one short; ut *α*, *Σοφία* Sophia, *Μαρία* Maria.

Excipe except *ἀνία* tristitia sadness, *κόπια* pulvis dust, *καλία* nidus a nest, *ῥήμα* linea piscatoris a fishing-line.

If the Letter *ι* breve est is short in Diminutivis in Diminutives in *ιον* ending in *ιον*, ut *α* *χορρίσιον* puellulus a little Boy.

Comparativis neutris in Nouns of the Comparative degree of the Neuter Gender, ut *α* *ἡδίων* suavius more sweet.

Multis Adjectivis in many Adjectives in *ιος* ending in *ιος*, ut *α* *ἄξιος* dignus worthy.

Multis Substantivis in many Substantives, ut *α* *βίος*, *βίος* vita life.

Nominibus possessivis in Nouns possessive & and materialibus Nouns which signify Matter in *ιος* ending in

νός, ut *ὁ ἀνθρώπινος* humanus humane, λίθινος lapis deus stony.

Illis in those Nouns item also, quæ which significane signifie tempus time, ut *ὁ ἐαρινὸς* vernus of the Spring-time, *ὁ θερινὸς* æstivus of the Summer-time.

¶ The Letter *υ* producitur is made long in pronomi- nibus in Pronouns, *ὕμεις, ὑμεῖν, ὑμῶν, ὑμᾶς, &c.*

In nominibus polysyllabis in Nouns of many Syllables in *υν* & *υτις* ending in *υν* and *υτις* *υ* corripitur *υ* is made short, ut *ὁ γυνδοσύνη* gaudium joy, *βραδύτης* tarditas slowness, *γλυκύτης* dulcedo sweetness.

Exemplum Example seu or Autoritas Authority.

Exemplum Example seu or Autoritas Authority est is ultima ratio the last way cognoscendæ quantitatis of knowing the Quantity syllabæ of a Syllable, eademq; and that too optima the best, certissima the most certain, & and facillima the most easie way; quam which lectio the reading Poetarum of the Poets suppedietabit will supply multò facilius much more easily, quam than multitudo the multitude regularum of Rules.

De ultimis syllabis of last Syllables.

A finita Words ending in *α* corripuntur are made short, ut *ὡς ἡ τράπεζα* mensa a Table; item also *μαῖα* a Mid-wife, *κοίρα* fate, *πύλας* having beaten, *τέτρας* I have beaten, &c. that.

Producuntur these are made long: Nomina Nouns in *εα* ending in *εα*, ut *ὁ δῖα* spectaculum a sight; in *δα* & *δαι* Nouns ending in *δα* & *δαι*; in *εα* Nouns ending in *εα* à verbis from Verbs in *εω* ending in *εω*, ut *ὁ προφητεῖα* Prophecy; & and in *ια* Nouns ending in *ια*, præter except *ὁ δῖα* Jupiter, *μία* one, *πύλας* venerable. Polysyllaba Words of many Syllables in *αα* ending in *αα*, ut *ὁ σελήνηα* the Moon, cum Adjectivis with Adjectives

in *εα* ending in *εα*. Nomina Nouns in *εα* ending in *εα* non precedente diphthongo having not a Diphthong before them, ut *αἰγά* gaudium joy. Articuli Fœminini the Feminine Articles numeri dualis of the Dual Number, ut *αἶ*. Vocativus the Vocative Case nominum of Nouns in *α* ending in *α* primæ Declinationis of the first Declension, ut *Ἄϊνεϊα* O Æneas. Dualis the Dual Number primæ & secundæ Declinationis of the first and second Declension. Vocativi Poetici Poetic Vocative Cases, ut *Ἄϊ πολυδάμῃα* O Polydamas. A Doricum Doric *α* in Genitivo in the Genitive Case, ut *Ἄϊνεϊα* pro for *Ἀϊνεῖς* of Æneas.

Av finita Words ending in *av* corripuntur are made short, ut *τράπεζα* a Table, *ἔτυσαν* they have beaten, *μέλα* black.

Excipiuntur these are excepted; *Πᾶν* all, nisi except in compositis in its Compounds. Nomina masculina Nouns of the Masculine Gender in *av* ending in *av*, ut *Τίταν* a Name of Apollo; & and Adverbia Adverbs, ut *πέραν* ultra beyond, *λίαν* valdè very much. *Av* primæ Words ending in *av* of the first Declension, ut *Ἀϊνεϊαν* Æneas, & and secundæ Declinationis of the second Declension, si if habet it hath acutum an Acute in penultima in the last Syllable but one, ut *φιλίαν* Friendship.

As finita Words ending in *as* corripuntur are made short, ut *νέκταρ* Nectar, *ὄναρ* a Dream, *αὐτὰς* cæterum but, *ἄφασ* presently, quickly.

Monosyllaba the Monosyllables (or Words of one Syllable) *κὰς* a Carian (or the Head) *ἴας* a Starling, producuntur are made long.

As finita Words ending in *as* producuntur are made long, ut *Ἀϊνεϊας* Æneas, *τὰς μούσας* the Muses, *ὁ Αἴας* Ajax, *τὸ ἴας* having beaten.

Corripuntur these are made short: Fœminina Nouns of the Feminine Gender in *as* ending in *as*, ut *λαμπάς* a Lamp. Masculina Nouns of the Masculine Gender, ut *ὁ μέλας* a black Man, *μέγας* a great one. Neutra

Nouns

Nouns of the Neuter Gender, ut as $\tau\acute{\iota}$ σέλας lumen light. Item also Adverbia Adverbs, ut as ἐξ᾽ ἄλῃ a far off, ἀτρεμάς quietly. Item also Accusativi plurales Accusative Cases of the plural Number quintæ declinationis of the fifth Declension simplicium of the Simples; ut as, Τῖτᾱνας the Titans, & and ἡμεῖς we, ὑμεῖς ye, σφεῖς they themselves.

I finita Words ending in ι brevīa sunt are short, ut as μέλι honey, ὅπῃ which or that which, βίηφι by force.

Producuntur these are made long: Adverbia Adverbs & and Pronomina Pronouns aucta increas'd per paragonem by the Figure Paragoge, ut as νυνὶ now, ἐπὶ τῷ Man. Item also, ι factum ex ϵ , ι made out of ϵ , ab Atticis by the Attics; ut as ὁδὶ pro for ὁδὲ this Man, ταυτῇ pro for ταῦτα these things. Item also κῆ Barley, & nomina litterarum and the Names of the Letters, ut as ξι, π.

IV finita Words ending in $\iota\upsilon$ corripuntur are made short; ut as, πρὶν before that, πάλιν again, ἔειν strife, μὲν him, νῦν him, τῷ to thee, τῇ to thee, & and syllabæ the Syllables quibus to which υ the Letter υ additur is added, ut as πύπρῳσιν they beat, ἔστιν he is.

Nomina Nouns duarum terminationum of two Terminations, ut as ρὶν a Nose, λῖν a Lyon, δελφὶν a Dolphin, ἀκτὶν a Ray of the Sun, producuntur are made long.

I ς finita Words ending in $\iota\varsigma$ corripuntur are made short; ut as, πόλις a City, εἰς strife εἰςδΘ, τυραννὶς τυραννίδΘ a Tyranny, δις twice, τρις thrice, cum e-iusmodi Adverbiis with such sort of Adverbs.

Producuntur those Words are made long quorum augmentum whose increase est longum is long, qualia sunt such as are ρὶς a Nose, δελφὶς a Dolphin, ὄρνις a Bird, κρημὶς a Boot, σφραγὶς a Seal, & and κληὶς a Key. Item also monosyllaba Words of one Syllable, præter except τὶς a certain one indefinitum the Indefinite.

Υ finita Words that end in υ corripuntur are made short, ut as σὺ thou, δάκρυ a tear, γλυκὺ sweet.

Producuntur these are made long; Τὺ thou, & and Adverbia ficticia the feigned Adverbs, ἔ the snuffing up of the Nose, & and γέ the least that can be. Nomina the Names litterarum of the Letters; ut as, μν, νν. Tertiæ personæ singulares the third Persons of the singular Number quartæ Conjugationis of the fourth Conjugation in μν of Verbs ending in μν in imperfecto in the Præterimperfect Tense & and Aoristo secundo the second Aorist, ut as ἔδν he underwent, ἐβν he was born.

Τν finita Words ending in νν corripuntur are made short, ut as πολνν much, βραδνν slow, σνν with, τιννν therefore, Coniunctiones Conjunctions.

Producuntur these are made long: Circumflexa Words circumflexed, ννν nunc now, μνν mus a Mouse, &c. Dialectica Words of two Endings quæ which habent have duas terminationes two Terminations in recto in the Nominative Case. Item also quæ Words which habent vs longum have vs long in Nominativo in the Nominative Case, ut as ἰλνς limus Mud, ἰχδνς piscis a Fish. Primæ personæ the first Persons verborum in μν of Verbs ending in μν, ut as ἐζεύσνν I did joyn.

Τρ finita Words ending in νς longa sunt are long, ut as ὀψνς susurrus a Whisper, τὸ πῦρ ignis fire, quod quicquid tamen nevertheless breve is short in obliquis in the oblique Cases.

In νς definitiva Words ending in νς corripuntur are made short, ut as βαδνς profundus deep, βαρνς gravis heavy, καρνς galea a Helmet.

Producuntur these are made long, κώμνς κώμνδος fasciculus a little Bundle, ἀρννς a Net, ἀχλνς darkness; & and monosyllaba Words of one Syllable, ut as μνς a Mouse.

Participia in νς Participles ending in νς, ut as ζεύσνς joining.

Quæ Nouns which declinantur are declined per os purum with os pure, ut as ἰλνς Mud; sed but ν est anceps ν is doubtful in ἰχδνς in ἰχδνς a Fish.

Poetica Licentia Poetical Licence.

Hæ sunt regulæ these are the Rules dignissima most worthy observatione of observation de quantitate concerning the Quantity syllabarum of Syllables: sed but licentia the Licence Poetarum of the Poets quodammodo infinita est is in a manner infinite, qui who interdum sometimes corripunt make short longas long Syllables, aut breves producant or make short Syllables long, coacti being forced to it necessitate by the necessity metri of the measure; ut as cum when tres three vel plures breves or more short Syllables concurrant come together in aliquo vocabulo in some word, ut as in his in these, ἀθάνατος immortal, Πηλεΐδης Hector the Son of Priam, extendunt they make long primam syllabam the first Syllable quæ which brevis est is short per se in its own nature. Ad hæc moreover & producant they both make long & corripunt and make short ancipitem a doubtful Vowel in eadem dictione in the very same Word, in eodem versu in the very same Verse; ut as, Ἄγες Ἄγες Mars Mars O Mars Mars Βεργλαοῦν homicida thou Man-slayer μαϊφόρε sanguinarie besmear'd with Blood, τετραποδῆντα Mœnium subversor the Overtrower of Walls.

Figuræ Poeticæ the Poetic Figures, or the Figures of the Poets.

Systole (id est that is contractio a contraction vel or correptio a making short) cum when Syllaba longa a long Syllable corripitur is made short; ut as, Φαίηκων of the Phæacians μηδ' ἔτι so ἦοισα would it be pleasing Διὶ πατρί to Father Jupiter.

Ectasis (id est extensio an Extension or making long) quæ which Figure producit makes long syllabam brevem a short Syllable; ut as, Δός grant Ὀδυσῆα πολίπρον

Don that City-destroying Ulysses *μὴ ἰκέειν ὄϊκόνδε* may not come home.

Synecphonefis, de quâ of which *suprà* we have treated above in *scansione* in *Scanning*.

Catalexis (id est that is *terminatio an ending*) quâ by which *syllaba terminalis* the ending Syllable desideratur is wanting ad *justam perfectionem* for the full completing *metri* of the measure. *Usus* the Use *hujus* of this Figure est is in *Iambicis* in *Iambics* & and *Trochaicis* in *Trochaics*, sicut as & also *sequentium duarum* of the two following Words; ut as, *μάρτυρες σοφῶτατοι* Witnesses most wise.

Brachycatalexis, quâ whereby *duæ syllabæ finales* two ending Syllables, hoc est that is integer *pes a whole foot*, desiderantur are wanted; ut as, *Ζεῦ ὦ Ἰούπερ!* *ῥεῖα* *Ἰδὲ Ἑγὼ* for thy Hours.

Hypercatalexis (id est that is *superabundans terminatio an ending over and above*) quâ whereby *syllaba a Syllable* superabundat abounds over and above, super above *justam dispositionem* the true Order; ut as, *ἐν ἀμύγῃ* in the Day *παρὸν ἄστρον* a shining Star.

Enallage (quâ by which *pes a foot* ponitur is put pro pede for a Foot, ut as cum when *Spondæus a Spondee* constituitur is plac'd in *quinto loco* in the fifth place, cujusmodi *Versus* which sort of Verses vocantur are called *Spondaici Spondaic Verses*; ut as, *Ἀμρότερον* both *βασιλεὺς τ' ἀγαθός* both a good King *καρτέρος τ' αἰχμητής* and a valiant Warriour.

Dialysis (id est that is *dissolutio a separating*) quâ by which *dictio a word* in *fine posita* put at the end ita *distrahitur* is so divided, ut that *una pars* one part sit is in *præcedente versu* in the Verse going before, *altera* the other in *principio* in the beginning *sequentis* of the following Verse; ut as, *ἔσ' ἀπειθεὶ νῦν* nor did he disobey him, *ἀλλ' ἦρώς* but the Hero *δορῶν ἐπ' ἀκλαῖσι* leaping upon the shore.

Tabellæ Tables Dialectorum of the Dialects.

QUatuor Dialecti four Dialects Græcæ linguæ of the Greek Tongue, five or præcipuæ formæ chief forms loquendi of speaking, numerantur are reckoned up pro numero according to the number præcipuarum gentium of the chief Nations Græciæ of Greece, quæ which variant vary in nonnullis in some things à linguâ communi from the common Language; nimirum to wit Attica the Attic Dialect, Ionica the Ionic Dialect, Dorica the Doric Dialect, Æolica the Æolic Dialect: præter quas beside which, Poetæ the Poets habuerunt had suam Dialectum their Dialect & and Idioma Idiom in quibusdam in some things; quæ omnes all which quod spectat ad Terminaciones as to what regards the Terminaciones partium orationis of the Parts of Speech subiiciuntur are subjoin'd sequentibus tabellis in the following Tables. Verò but cum seeing that tanta sit varietas there is so great variety in reliquis in the rest, ut that vix possit comprehendi it can scarce be comprehended regulis in Rules, sufficiat let it suffice breviter proponere to lay before you in short insigniores proprietates the more remarkable Proprieties singularum of each Dialect.

Attici the Attics mutant change σ in ξ σ into ξ , ut as $\xi\upsilon\nu$ pro for $\sigma\upsilon\nu$ with; ω in π double Sigma into double Tau, ut as $\pi\alpha\lambda\alpha\tau\eta\alpha$ pro for $\pi\alpha\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\alpha$ the Sea; σ in ρ σ into ρ , ut as $\alpha\rho\rho\omega$ pro for $\alpha\sigma\sigma\omega$ vir a Man; & and imprimis gaudent they chiefly delight in contractionibus in Contractions.

Iones the Ionians ponunt put η pro α , η for α ; $\phi\iota\lambda\iota\eta$ pro for $\phi\iota\lambda\iota\alpha$ amicitia Friendship: ϵ pro α , ϵ for α ; $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\acute{\omega}$ pro for $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\alpha\omega$ rideo to laugh: & and contra on the other side α pro ϵ , α for ϵ ; $\tau\acute{\alpha}\mu\upsilon\omega$ pro for $\tau\epsilon\mu\upsilon\omega$ seco to cut.

Ex Consonantibus of the Consonants they put κ pro π , κ for π , ut as $\kappa\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ pro for $\pi\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ how; π pro for ϕ , ut as $\alpha\pi\alpha\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$

ἀραιεῖναι pro for ἀραιεῖναι to take away: prorsus abstinent they wholly abstain from contractionibus Contractions, & and resolvunt unloose Diphthongos the Diphthongs.

Dores the Dorics usurpant a use α pro for η, ut as φαμα pro for φῆμιν fama fame; α pro ε, α for ε, ut as πᾶζω pro for πῆζω premo to press; γα pro γε, γα for γε, ut as ἐγώγα pro for ἐγώγε I; α pro ω, α for ω, ut as μουσῶν pro for μουσῶν musarum of the Muses, πρῶτος pro for πρῶτος primus first; α pro ει, α for ει, ut as κλεῖδας pro for κλεῖδας claves Keys; η pro α, η for α, ut as ζῆν pro for ζῆν to live, & and pro ει for ει, ut as κοσμεῖν pro for κοσμεῖν to adorn; ω pro ε, ω for ε, ut as μῶσα pro for μῶσα mufa a Song, & and pro ε for ε, ut as, ἀνεκα pro for ἐνεκα propterea therefore; αι pro ει, αι for ει, ut as αἶδε pro for εἶδε utinam would to God; ευ pro ε, ευ for ε, ut as ἀλεῦμαι pro for ἀλεῖμαι saliam to leap; οι pro ε, οι for ε, ut as τύποισα pro for τύπῃσα beating.

Ex consonantibus of the Consonants, σδ pro ζ, σδ for ζ, ut as σveilω pro for σveilω to play upon the pipe; σ pro δ, σ for δ, ut as σεις pro for δεις God; κ pro τ, κ for τ, ut as πικα, δικα, pro for πῖτε aliquando sometimes & and ὅτε when; & and contra on the other side τ pro κ, τ for κ, ut as ἦν pro for κῖν ille he.

Æoles the Æolians utuntur use ω pro ο, ω for ο, ut as κῶς pro for κός puellus a little Boy, & and contra on the other side ο pro ω, ο for ω, ut as ἔρος pro for ἐρως amor love; ε pro α, ε for α, ut as δέρος pro for δαίρος audacia boldness; αις pro ας, αις for ας, ut as καλαῖς pro καλαῖς for καλᾶς good.

Ex consonantibus of the Consonants ππ pro μμ double Pi for double My, ut as ὅππασα pro for ὅμμασα oculi eyes, & and β ante γ, β before γ, ut as βεγῆ pro for βᾶγῆ cento a coarse Coverlet, or patch'd Coat.

Retrahunt they draw back Accentum the Accent in priores syllabas upon the former Syllables, ut as κᾶλ pro

pro for *καλός* good, & and *reiciunt* throw away aspirationem the rough Spirit, ut as *ἥλιος* pro for *ἡλιος* the Sun, atque and pro for instead of a geminate they double consonantem sequentem the following Consonant, ut as *σπέρρω* pro for *σπείρω* to sow, *χέρρες* pro for *χείρες* hands.

Poeta the Poets non solum not only habent have peculiarem Dialectum a peculiar Dialect in quibusdam in some words, sed etiam but also commisceant they mix dialectos the Dialects. Homerus Homer admisceat mixes reliquas the rest Ionica with the Ionic Dialect, quā which maximè utitur he uses most; Pindarus Pindar Doricus writing in the Doric Dialect adjuvat joins alias etiam Dialectos the other Dialects also; Aristophanes Aristophanes Atticus writing in the Attic Dialect, ut as etiam also Euripides Euripides a Tragic Poet, Sophocles & Æschylus Sophocles a Tragic Poet and Æschylus a Tragedian in choris in their Chorus's & and cantilenis in their Songs subinde every now and then sunt Dorici use the Doric Dialect.

Attici the Attics cum when quasi digito indicant they do as it were point at a thing with their Finger addunt add, in fine in the end of a Word, ut as *ὁ τοῦ*, *τοῦτο*, *τοῦτον* this Man; in neutro vero but in the Neuter Gender *τοῦτο*, & sapiunt and often *τοῦ* this thing; in plurali in the plural Number *ταῦτα* pro for *ταῦτα* these things. Sic so *ἐκεῖνός ἐστιν* he, that Man, &c. Iones autem but the Ionians interponunt & insert & ante vocales longas before the long Vowels ultimæ syllabæ of the last Syllable horum pronominum of these Pronouns, ut as *ἐγὼς*, *τοῦτός*, *τοῦτὼς*, Duali in the Dual Number *τοῦτόω*, *τοῦτόων*, Genitivo plurali in the Genitive Case of the plural Number *τοῦτέων*, *τοῦτέων*, *τοῦτέων* this Man or these Men. Sic so *αὐτή*, *αὐτή* this Woman. Sic so *αὐτός*, *αὐτός*, *αὐτός* he himself, & etiam and also in pronomibus compositis in the compounded Pronouns, ut as *ἐμαυτός*, *ἐμαυτός* of me my self, & and *ἐμαυτός*.

ἐμῷ τῷ of me my self, σὺ αὐτῷ, σὺ αὐτῷ of thee thy self, ἐαυτῷ of himself.

Dialecti the Dialects Anomalorum in μι of irregular Verbs ending in μι adnotantur are set down suprā above suo loco in their place.

Pauca Dialecti a few Dialects observantur are observ'd in terminationibus in the Endings Adverbii of the Adverb & and Conjunctionis the Conjunction, scilicet namely δὲν & and δὲ pro for δὲν & and δὲ, & contra and on the contrary in Adverbiis localibus in Adverbs of Place, ut as ὀπίθεν ὀπίθεν retrō behind, βαβαῖαζ pro for βαβαῖ παρὰ O strange, μόρις pro for μόλις vix scarcely; δὲν pro for δὲ but Atticè according to the Attics; ἐνδαῦτα pro for ἐνταῦθα hic here, ἀληθῆς pro for ἀληθῶς, &c. Ionicè according to the Ionies; πῶτε pro for πότε quando when; ἔχα & and ὅχα pro for ὅτε aliquando sometime, μὲς pro for μὲν quidem indeed, αἰς pro for αἰεὶ semper always, ἐνδὲ pro for ἐνδον intrus within, κάλως pro for καλῶς well, εἶχα pro for εἶχαν si if, ἔμπροθεν pro for ἔμπροσθεν before, ἄλλοχα pro for ἄλλοις otherwise, Doricè according to the Dorics.

In Præpositione in the Præposition inveniuntur are found ἐνι, ἐνι, εἰν pro for ἐν in, ἀπαι pro for ἀπὸ from, παρὰ pro for παρὰ near, κατὰ pro for κατὰ against, ὑπαι pro for ὑπὸ under, Poeticè according to the Poets; ποτὶ pro for πρὸς to, πρὸ pro for πρὸς to, from, Doricè according to the Dorics; ἀμὲν pro for ἀμφὶ about, ζὰ pro for διὰ in compositione in composition, ut as ζαβάλλειν pro for διαβάλλειν calumniari to slander, Æolicè according to the Æolians or Æolicks.

Illa these Words minimè pertinent huc don't at all belong to this place (cum seeing that varietas the variety non fit is not in terminatione in the termination or ending) πῶμαλα pro for ὑδαμῶς nequaquam by no means, ἀμνηστὶ quodammodo after a sort; quæ sunt which are propriæ voces Atticorum Words proper to the Attics; ut as, ὡς ἄρα admodum very much, ἀνακῶς sedulo

lo diligently, ὀπισθεφῶς *dolose craftily*, ἐκτοπείω *absurdè absurdly*, *sunt Ionum belong to the Ionians or Ionics*; ἤμος & *and* τῆμος *eum when & and tum then*, Doricorum *belong to the Dorics*; τέσσαρ' *tamdiu so long*, ὅσσα *quamdiu how long*, ἄλλῃ *pro for ἄλλαχῶ; ἄλλαχόσιν alibi elsewhere*, ἀντὶ *pro for ἐναντίον contra over-against*, ἀντὶ *pro for ἐνώπιον coram in presence*, πᾶρος *pro for ἔμπροσθεν ante before*, ἀντικρὺ *pro for ἀπ'αντικρὺ & and κατ'αντικρὺ è regione over-against*: Atq; *and alia ejusmodi other words of the same sort*, *quæ which sunt are Poetica Words belonging to the Poets.*

Μὴ νημέσου βασιῶν *ne averseris parva don't despise little things*; χάρις βασιῶν *ὅπως inest sua gratia parvis little things have their Grace and Charms.*

Δόξα μόνῳ τῷ Θεῷ, *Glory be to God alone.*

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